

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE PROMOTION OF  
FBI SPECIAL-AGENT-IN-CHARGE  
VAN A. HARP

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize FBI Special Agent in Charge Van A. Harp of Cleveland for his promotion to the Washington Field Office as Assistant Director.

Born May 29, 1945 in Toledo Ohio, Van A. Harp has had a long and distinguished record with the FBI. Upon graduation from the University of Toledo, Harp served as a Special Agent and was soon assigned to the Little Rock, Arkansas Office on January 5, 1970. His achievements and hard-work were noticed, for he soon was transferred to Texarkana, Arkansas, and then again to Detroit, Michigan. He served in Lansing, Michigan in February 1972 until he received an assignment as an SSRA to the Charleston, West Virginia, RA of the Pittsburgh Division.

His distinguished service continued with posts at the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. and then again in Buffalo, New York where he served as the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Field Division.

In December 1995, Mr. Harp was relocated to Cleveland where he was promoted to the Special Agent in Charge of the Field Office. It was indeed an honor to have Mr. Harp serve in the Cleveland area and his services, time, and dedication will truly be missed. We are all very proud of his promotion to the Washington Field Office.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you join me in recognition for the outstanding effort and service of Mr. Van A. Harp and wish him luck in his new promoted position.

THE VIEQUES FOUR: THE  
AMERICAN WAY

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Al Sharpton has been sitting in jail now for over two weeks alongside his activist colleagues Roberto Ramirez, Assemblyman Jose Rivera, and Councilman Adolfo Carrion Jr. For committing the uniquely American crime of peacefully protesting the United States military's training activity on Vieques. One of the great joys of being an American is knowing that it is your right to express your opinion regardless of whether or not your government agrees with it. In this instance we have a situation in which the "Vieques Four"—as they have come to be known—were arrested simply because they happened to be standing on Navy property.

The basic issue here is that the United States should stop military training on the island of Vieques and leave the island to the citizens of Puerto Rico. While I support the United States military, I do not believe that military readiness will suffer in any way if training activities are moved to another location where local residents do not have to live in fear of misguided ordnance, noise from training activities or the environmental and health problems which have occurred as a result of the training activities. I urge the administration to take very seriously the concerns of those who oppose the U.S. military training activities on Vieques. While the previous administration tried very hard to achieve a balanced compromise which might ultimately result in the U.S. military leaving Vieques, that solution was not an answer. The only answer is for the U.S. military to leave the island of Vieques and pay for a comprehensive clean up of the site the military has used for training exercises for over the past sixty years.

Hundreds of protesters, who have previously been arrested, were simply punished with a summons and a fine. This would seem to be a reasonable approach. However, the one difference between previous punishments and this one is that the administration has changed hands. The current administration has decided that peaceful protesters, especially those with political notoriety, should be singled out and used as examples of what will happen if one dares to oppose the government's policies. This is an outrageous abuse of prosecutorial powers. I have joined several of my colleagues, led by my good friend and colleague Congressman ANIBAL ACEVEDO-VILA, in pressing the U.S. Attorney General to review these unduly harsh sentences being given by federal judges in San Juan and to request that prosecutors in Puerto Rico seek appropriate sentences for similar offenses in the future. Although we have not yet received a response, the administration has actively opposed the appeal filed by these defendants in federal court illustrating their apparent decision to "stay the course". Why is this case being pursued with such vigor? Should a non-violent activist really receive a 90-day jail sentence when his or her actions can only be reasonably characterized as minor. The sentencing of the "Vieques Four" is not reasonable, not fair, and should not stand.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES BEDFORD

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Coloradan and a dedicated public servant. This summer, Charles Bedford will be leaving as the director of the Colorado State Land Board. For the last four years Charles has successfully directed the Land Board through a period of major and

significant reform. It was a period of transition that was ushered in by our state's rapid population growth and corresponding increase in the awareness of the importance of preserving our state open lands for their beauty and contribution to our public schools.

The Colorado State Land Board oversees the over 3 million acres of state school trust lands that were given to the state at statehood for the generation of revenue for public schools, among other things. Over the years, the Land Board has managed the state trust lands in order to secure the highest return to our public schools. Although this history has been commendable, the other public and environmental values that these lands can provide to the people of Colorado were in some cases being overlooked.

That awareness led to the passage of a Constitutional Amendment that made some significant changes in the way that state trust lands were to be managed and administered. One of the more significant reforms was the establishment of a "stewardship trust" which required that ten percent of the state trust lands be set aside and withheld from development to preserve their important open space, natural and community values.

Charles became the director of the Land Board shortly after the passage of this Constitutional Amendment. Such dramatic change was not without difficulty and conflict. Yet Charles ably helped steer the Land Board through these changes and controversies and helped achieve a successful transition to a new era.

As with many other Coloradans, Charles realized the important role these state lands could play in providing the scenic open space that we have all come to enjoy while at the same time contributing to the long-term financing for our public schools. While many in the state were skeptical concerning the new direction the Land Board was embarking on, Charles was able to successfully bring the different sides together. Among many of his and the Land Board's accomplishments has been the designation of 300,000 acres in the Stewardship Trust. These great lands are now protected for all Coloradans to enjoy while continuing to make important contributions for the financial benefit of our schools.

Charles has also initiated new partnerships with local communities to utilize state lands to benefit the communities as well as raise money. These partnerships have enabled communities to acquire additional tracts of open space for the continued use and enjoyment of their citizens.

Charles Bedford is leaving the Land Board to take the position of Associate Director of Nature Conservancy Colorado. In this new role, which his dedicated years of public service have prepared him well for, he will continue to work toward protecting valuable land for the enjoyment of future generations. I wish Charles the very best of luck in his new endeavor and look forward to continuing to work in partnership with him for the benefit of all Coloradans. I very sincerely thank him for his service to the people of Colorado.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am attaching a recent column from the Denver Post that further acknowledges Charles's accomplishments at the Land Board. I want to personally thank Charles Bedford for his years of dedicated service.

#### UNCOVERING HIDDEN LANDS

(By Joanne Ditmer)

Sunday, April 22, 2001.—When Colorado became a state in 1876, the federal government gave land to the new state to raise funds for eight trusts, the largest being K-12 education.

The state Land Board owns 3 million acres and manages an additional 1.5 million acres of mineral rights. These are "hidden lands," for few of us know how they or the money they generate are managed. Many have grazing leases, giving us the "country" look we value while they bring in dollars.

Charles Bedford, a fourth-generation Coloradan, is resigning after four years as Land Board director. A highly capable and competent administrator, he's given considerable thought to what changes could improve the management and benefits of those state lands.

The past decade, Colorado's citizens have become aware that state lands have additional value beyond their revenue; they are even more precious when development covers other landscapes. Decisions on state lands made solely for money, for one-time gain, frequently are disasters.

With this new perception, in November 1997 voters passed Amendment 16, which provided that a portion of those state lands must be put into permanent stewardship. Generally, the sites were chosen for their value as natural resources and open space, and were not to be sold for development. In 1998, 200,000 acres were designated for the Stewardship Trust; another 100,000 acres were added in 2000.

Bedford recalled that implementing the Stewardship Trust meant overcoming much suspicion; ranchers and farmers thought it was an attack on agricultural lands; school systems feared a cut in income; and environmentalists charged it wasn't what was promised.

Other accomplishments since then, Bedford said, included the partnerships forged with local communities to utilize state lands in ways that benefit the communities as well as raise money. These include the purchase by Routt County and Steamboat Springs of Emerald Mountain; the 400 acres sold to Larimer County Open Space; convening neighboring ranchers and natural-resource experts to help design a plan for the 85,000-acre Chico Basin Ranch in Pueblo and El Paso counties; and other innovative ideas that address the public's desire for open space while raising money for education.

Bedford recommends his successor continue to work to achieve local government priorities, perhaps by pushing legislation that would allow the Land Board to sell property directly to local governments or other state agencies for its appraised value, instead of pitting them in a bidding war against developers.

The Land Board produces between \$30 million and \$40 million per year, or less than one-half of one percent of the total state school appropriation for education (and that appropriation is itself about half the total expenditures on education, with local funding making up the balance).

Amendment 16 mandated that money generated by the Land Board be "in addition to" funds appropriated to education through the School Finance Act, but the Legislature has not changed the method through which board funds are distributed. Bedford believes

legislation should be supported that more clearly channels funds directly to schools and implements the "in addition to" language of Amendment 16. Finally, Bedford said the Land Board is "unconscionably" understaffed, with the lowest staff-to-acreage ratio of any comparable land board in the West. That means there can't possibly be adequate and thoughtful management of these valuable and irreplaceable lands.

"We own about 4 percent of the surface area of the state," Bedford concluded. "It's a huge asset, worth a lot of money, worth a lot of thinking. It's been on the back burner for much too long."

Bedford served Gov. Roy Romer as Natural Resources Policy analyst for two years and as legal counsel for one year. On June 1, he becomes associate director of the Nature Conservancy of Colorado, where his dedication and expertise will continue to benefit the state.

The international non-profit conservation organization preserves ecologically significant landscapes for future generations. In Colorado, it protects more than 425,000 acres of the state's Last Great Places.

#### CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLEMINGTON BOY SCOUT TROOP 194

#### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Flemington, New Jersey-based Boy Scout Troop 194's twenty-fifth anniversary.

Troop 194 was originally chartered with St. Magdalen's R.C. as its sponsor. In 1988, the troop was re-chartered at the Flemington Baptist Church. Currently, Troop 194 enrolls approximately 100 scouts, as participation in its summer camp program continues to increase.

Throughout its existence, Troop 194 has boasted a number of accomplishments. These include a dramatic increase in the troop's size, as well as the honoring of some twenty-two young men with the rank of Eagle Scout since 1981. Troop 194 has also undertaken various projects, which include cleaning up nearby Morales Park, working at local churches, and volunteering with the local Food Pantry. The troop continues to thrive as it continues to welcome new scouts and to contribute to the health of the surrounding community.

Once again, I congratulate Boy Scout Troop 194 on its accomplishments, and I ask my colleagues to join me in praising the scouts' record of achievement.

#### COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege to give the commencement address at Wentworth Military Academy on May 19, 2001. As a graduate of Wentworth and a lifelong resident of Lexington, Missouri, Wentworth's home, it was a distinct honor. Accompanying me was General John Abrams, Commanding

General at United States Army TRADOC, who commissioned 14 Second Lieutenants. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

First, let me thank General John Abrams for being with us today. His participation in this event marks this as an historic moment for Wentworth, but more importantly honors the 14 new Army second lieutenants. This day will be a treasured memory for all of us for years to come, and we are truly grateful for General and Mrs. Abrams' presence this morning. Thank you.

Whenever I come to the Wentworth campus, my alma mater, memories of yesteryear flood my mind—rounding the far corner of the cinder track, the staccato history lectures of Captain Bob Heppler, standing in formation with my fellow cadets, and reading the inscription on the Administration Building—"Achieve the Honorable"—and wondering what in the world it meant.

But as Kipling wrote, that was "long ago and far away."

I am honored to have the opportunity to speak at today's ceremonies, but I have to confess that a graduation speech is a difficult assignment. With all of the excitement, and with the pride of individual and class-wide achievement that surrounds graduation day, few can be expected to remember what the speaker had to say. But I am not going to let that prevent me from sharing a few words of wisdom that have meant something to me and I hope will give you something to think about as you leave here and move into the next adventure of your lives.

Graduation day celebrates the steps each of you have completed to prepare for the future. It is a day to look forward. I can remember when I was in school, a guest speaker at an assembly told the students, "you are the leaders of tomorrow." At that point in my life, it was very easy to shrug off that statement. It's hard to imagine your buddies grown up and raising families, operating their own businesses, participating in civic life, leading a platoon of soldiers, or running for political office. But somehow it happens. Today, with your degree, you are on the brink of that tomorrow, and people will be looking to you for leadership.

Some time ago, I hosted a small breakfast for the famous historian and author Stephen Ambrose. You will recall that he wrote the books, *D-Day*, *Citizen Soldier*, and a book entitled *Undaunted Courage*, which details the saga of Lewis and Clark, who traversed the continent from 1804 to 1806.

That morning, I asked Professor Ambrose what it was that made America so great and so different. I was expecting his answer to be something along the lines of America's frontier westward movement, or our abundance of natural resources, or our great diversity of people. But this was his answer.

"Look at Russia. Russia has more natural resources than all of North America. Russia has a hearty workforce. But Russia did not have a George Washington, a John Adams, a Thomas Jefferson, or a James Madison, all of whom established our American values."

So what makes America so different and so great? Our values. We have been uncommonly blessed with leaders whose vision has allowed America to grow and prosper for over 200 years. The democratic system of government that our Founding Fathers set into motion has served us very well.

It is a common creed, not common ancestral roots, which binds us together as a nation. These are lasting values. They do not change. These are values that were instilled in me growing up in Lexington and during my time at Wentworth.

As we approached the year 2000, a great deal of attention focused on millennium celebrations all over the world. Any time we

begin a new century, people tend to look back nostalgically, examining what life was like in the good old days. In America at the turn of the last century, only one out of seven homes had a bathtub, one in thirteen had a telephone. Today, every home not only has a telephone, but also more than two televisions per household. Undeniably, the technology that we use in our everyday lives has changed a great deal over the last hundred years, but I believe that the values we hold dear remain constant.

This fact was reinforced for me when I recently re-read a copy of the graduation address to the Wentworth Military Academy graduates of 1900. The speech was given by a then prominent young Lexington lawyer, Horace Blackwell, a graduate of Wentworth High School ten years earlier, a member of the Class of 1890. As you may know, the junior college was not added to Wentworth until 1923. From reading the speech I was reminded of Mr. Blackwell's enormous talent as an orator.

I knew Mr. Blackwell. He was successful in his profession and a leader in his church and in civil affairs. He signed my application to become a member of the Missouri Bar, and I was a pall bearer at his funeral in 1956. I can still visualize him, early in the morning at the barber shop for his daily shave, wearing his black suit, his celluloid collar, and his maroon bow tie.

In Mr. Blackwell's address on that June day over one hundred years ago, he advised the graduates to adopt two American values that have stood the test of time and are still important to us.

The first was "be courageous."

The dictionary defines courage as "the state or quality of mind or spirit that enables one to face danger with self-possession, confidence, and resolution; bravery."

Horace Blackwell said that being courageous "is half the battle." This institution has produced many so filled with courage. From the Wentworth ranks we can find a Medal of Honor recipient as well as a four-star general.

The cornerstone of our country has been courage: Those who sailed from Europe and landed at Plymouth Rock, those who established the colonies, those who fought in our revolution, those who moved west into the uncertainties and dangers of the wilderness, those inventors and industrialists who did not have the word "can't" in their vocabularies, those who fought at Chateau Thierry, like Wentworth's late Colonel J.M. Sellers Sr., in the First World War, those who stormed the beaches of Normandy and Tarawa in the Second World War, those who fought the spread of communism in Korea, those who braved the jungles of Vietnam, those who fought the Iraqi Army just ten years ago.

The other value Horace Blackwell charged the graduates to adopt was to "be industrious". Blackwell stressed the importance of hard work, work that involves not only the body but also the brain. The steady industriousness of the American people has led our nation to become the bastion of freedom in this world and the greatest civilization ever known.

Some students think that once they leave school, there will be no more reading assignments. That's not true in my office. In fact, when new staffers come to work for me, a story entitled "A Message to Garcia" is required reading. This story tells the tale of a fellow named Rowan. During the Spanish American War, Rowan was asked by President McKinley to take a message to an insurgent leader in Cuba named Garcia. Nobody knew where in the wilderness Garcia was hiding, no mail or telegraph message could reach him. But Rowan took the letter,

and without complaint, without asking how or why, embraced his assignment and set out to find Garcia, which he did.

The story says that it isn't so much book-learning that young people need, but a "stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, to concentrate their energies: do the thing—"Carry a message to Garcia!" This persistence and industriousness will take a person far in life.

It is interesting to note that Horace Blackwell's lessons on being courageous and being industrious were not lost on his two sons. Both became prominent attorneys in Kansas City, one of them becoming the President of the Missouri Bar Association and the other a recipient of the Silver Star in World War II. Both sons were junior college graduates of this school.

In addition to Mr. Blackwell's counsel which I pass along to you, a new generation, I would like to give you a few more words of advice.

My friend, the late Congressman Fred Schwengel, told me about meeting then-Senator Harry S. Truman in 1935 while Schwengel was a college student in Missouri. Truman advised him that to be a good American, ". . . you should know your history."

Knowing the lessons of history will serve you well, just as it did for Truman during his Presidency. At the end of the day, we as Americans must face stark realities. The world is far more dangerous than ever before. The end of the Cold War has fostered instability in regions heretofore unheard of. American diplomacy and the military will be called upon to keep the peace, settle disputes, and defend our interests. Americans will be challenged to the best that is in us.

But America needs more than military might and diplomats. America needs strength on the home front. Strength of character, strength in civic affairs, and strong communities. The core of America—its heart and soul—needs to be just as courageous and industrious as those on the front lines of international affairs. America must fulfill its potential to be a great civilization that is respected by the peoples of all countries.

Your years at Wentworth have taught you American values, and as you graduate and enter another phase of your life, it is my hope that you will take your place as so many other Wentworth graduates have, bearing the banners of courage and industriousness that will pave the way for you and for a brighter future for our country and peace-loving nations.

As you go forth in life, I charge you to: take responsibility for your actions; be honest and direct in your dealings with others; humble in your demeanor; thoughtful and considerate of others; loyal to your friends; devoted to your family; determined in your endeavors; know the history of our country; appreciate humor; proud of the uniform you wear; and love America.

Keep in mind one more thought. President Truman, who once visited this campus in the 1950s, liked to tell the story about the grave marker in Tombstone, Arizona, that read, "Here lies Jack Williams. He done his damndest." Missouri's President always strived to do just that—to do his damndest—that is, to do his best. So I charge you to heed the wisdom of that epitaph by doing your damndest. By doing so, your dedication will ensure that American freedom continues to shine like a polestar in the heavens.

Congratulations, and God bless.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTHONY QUINN

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions of the late actor Anthony Quinn. Mr. Quinn, who died of respiratory failure on June 3, 2001, is remembered by the people of the 31st Congressional District and beyond for his outspoken stance on social justice issues and his positive portrayal of Mexican and Native American people.

Anthony Rudolph Oaxaca Quinn was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, to parents of Irish, Mexican, and Native American heritage who fought in the Mexican Revolution with Pancho Villa. His family fled to the United States when Anthony was an infant and settled in California after a short stay in El Paso, Texas. Prior to moving to East Los Angeles at age 6, Anthony worked alongside his parents picking fruit in California's Central Valley, earning 10 cents an hour. In part due to this experience, Mr. Quinn appreciated portraying the plight of working-class people. The Quinn family home in East Los Angeles is now the parking lot of the Anthony Quinn Library—located in the 31st Congressional District.

Mr. Quinn was not only a gifted actor, he was also a writer, artist, and political activist. After the 1942 "Sleepy Lagoon" trial, in which 22 Mexican youths from East Los Angeles were wrongly convicted of murder following a gang killing, Mr. Quinn helped to raise funds for an appeal. Years later, the accused young people were finally declared innocent.

Mr. Quinn earned two Oscars as best supporting actor, the first in 1952 for "Viva Zapata!" and the second in 1956 for his portrayal of painter Paul Gauguin in "Lust for Life." Mr. Quinn identified strongly with two cultures, the Mexican and the Irish, but could not be categorized as only representing those nationalities. His diverse background and appearance allowed him to play a wide range of characters from varying nationalities, including his most memorable as a Greek peasant in "Zorba the Greek."

On behalf of the 31st Congressional District, I recognize Mr. Quinn's contributions to both film and social justice causes and extend my condolences to his family and friends.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE OUTBACK STEAKHOUSE EMPLOYEES

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding community service, charitable giving and volunteer efforts of the management and employees of the Outback Steakhouse franchise in Saginaw Township, Michigan.

While the Outback Steakhouse is widely known for its excellent food and original atmosphere, bringing its special brand of land-down-under hospitality to the American culture, the local franchise and its dedicated workers also actively support numerous non-

profit organizations as a way of giving back to the community. The local effort began five years ago when former franchise owner Steve Jahn identified several charities he wanted to help. Steve put his heart and soul into the restaurant's outreach programs and new owner Mitch Hudecek has pledged to continue to seek out ways to maintain the Outback's exceptional level of community involvement.

Over the years, the Outback's excellent staff have spent untold hours cooking, serving and cleaning at events for organizations including the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, the Boysville Summer Olympics, the Make-A-Wish Foundation and the St. Luke's Hospital Epicurean Delight. At no cost to these non-profits, the restaurant has donated their mouth-watering steaks, delicious desserts and other palate-pleasers to help charities defray the high cost of fundraising events.

Non-profit groups depend upon the largesse of businesses and individuals to donate goods and services for enterprises to support their endeavors. The Outback Steakhouse and their employees have raised the bar for others when it comes to doing one's part for the greater community. It is especially noteworthy that Outback workers volunteer their time for every event in which they take part. Their dedication of time and quality service speaks volumes about them individually and about the spirit of voluntarism fostered by the Outback's management. In addition, the restaurant continually reaches out to young people by providing free tours of the kitchen and its operation to area schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing my sincere appreciation to the Outback Steakhouse for their generous contributions to our community and their continued pursuit of excellence across the board.

---

#### LONG-RANGE ENERGY PLAN NECESSARY

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the May 25, 2001, *Norfolk Daily News*. The editorial stresses the need to develop a long-range plan to address the nation's energy problems. The Bush administration is to be commended for offering a comprehensive plan with dozens of specific recommendations. It is imperative for Congress to work with the administration to develop a sensible long-term energy policy which will help assure Americans of development of diverse, reliable, affordable energy sources and an emphasis on energy conservation. Clearly, too, development of energy sources must be done in an environmentally responsible manner.

#### NO IMMEDIATE RELIEF IS PROMISED

With typical impatience, many Americans are disappointed that President Bush's energy plan does not immediately resolve the problems with high gasoline prices and the costs of electricity. Natural gas has escalated as well, and there is nothing in the Bush plan that puts a lid on prices or rations supplies.

Instead, he proposes to deal with the problems on a long-term basis. It may well mean

he will be a one-term president, but if the plan gains acceptance, it is a small price to pay.

The clamoring for the federal government to do something, anything, about California's electric bill, which rose from \$7 billion in 1999 to \$28 billion last year and is expected to be upward of \$50 billion next year, is intense. It seems typical of state or local government blaming Washington first and expecting to be bailed out. The idea that the state is too big and too important to the rest of the nation leads politically to the thought that federal intervention and "temporary" price caps are the only solution.

Energy policy must be based on the nation's best interests, however, and not those of residents or business enterprises in any one state.

The solution is to be found in realistic energy pricing which, in the case of gasoline now pushing upward of \$2 a gallon, is not as costly as 20 years ago when inflation is taken into account.

Painful as that is, and especially for those in farming where costs are not often passed on, the alternative of price controls, quotas and rationing would be worse.

That segment of the oil industry in the United States which finds ways to obtain supplies from old sources thought to be uneconomic is now being revived. There are known reserves, notably including those offshore near California and the Gulf Coast, to be utilized. And there is also the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that offers promise.

Some of these developments, inherent in the new plan, are vigorously opposed from an environmental standpoint. It may take even higher prices and more severe winters to convince policymakers that the conflicts between animal habitat and human needs require more compromise and not total bans on exploration and drilling under carefully controlled conditions.

While the Bush National Energy Policy is strong on emphasizing the production side, including nuclear sources and cleaner coal technology, it offers important incentives for conservation, for wider development of high-mileage vehicles, wind and solar power.

In short, it is a broad plan which can make America less dependent on foreign sources. That it does not solve immediate price and supply problems or establish a new energy czar with dictatorial powers is not a flaw. That it does not immediately solve problems unique to those states which handled deregulation programs poorly is not a weakness. But it will take much political foresight to recognize that.

---

#### HONORING LEONOR VON WALDEGG DELGADO

#### HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Leonor Von Waldegg Delgado for her 96th birthday. Born on June 6, 1905 in Bogota, Colombia to Julian Delgado Mallarino and Mercedes Morales Rocha she celebrates a lifetime of achievements—the cornerstone of which is reflected in her loving family.

She is the paternal grand-daughter of former Colombian Senator and Minister Evaristo Delgado and Susana Mallarino Cabal and the maternal grand-daughter of Julian Morales Quintero and Christina Rocha Caicedo. Her father, Julian Delgado Mallarino served as Colombian Minister of Public Instruction and

her mother Mercedes Morales Rocha was known as a benevolent woman committed to helping children and the poor.

Leonor was married on July 21, 1928 to Baron Herman Von Waldegg in Bogota at the Roman Catholic Church of Vera Cruz. Colombia's sitting President, Abadia Mendez was in the wedding procession and the reception followed at the Presidential Palace, La Casa de Narino. Baron Von Waldegg was a renowned archeologist featured in the May 1940 issue of the National Geographic magazine. He taught at Boston College in Massachusetts and Columbia University in New York and served as the Curator of Natural History in both Boston and New York.

She comes from a large family. Her brothers include: Alvaro Delgado Morales, Carlos Delgado Morales, Enrique Delgado Morales, Julian Delgado Morales, Camilo Delgado Morales, Jaime Delgado Morales and German Delgado Morales. Her sisters include: Carolina Calle Mejia, Mercedes Gutierrez Rubio, Susana Arbelaez Manrique, Teresa Escruceria Mallarino, Ines Barbosa Manrique.

She is the mother of Jimmy Von Waldegg and Teresa Uribe. She is the grandmother of Robert and Patty Dempster, Allen and Lisa Dempster, John and Fran Dempster, George D. Uribe II, and Sherry Arbelaez, Vicki Von Waldegg, Jaime Von Waldegg and the great-grandmother of Robbie Dempster, Jr., Dylan Dempster, Teddy Dempster, Becky Dempster, John F. Dempster II, Deanna Romero, Cheri Arbelaez and Daniel Evans Von Waldegg. She is the great-great grandmother of Sabrina Romero, Samantha Romero, Sierra Romero and James Arbelaez Tacconi.

Today she celebrates an amazing life as well as an abundance of love for family, her faith in God and the legacy of integrity upheld throughout the generations. She instills a sense of responsibility and enjoys a rich cultural history. She has a winsome personality, a great sense of humor and an amazing ability to write and recite poetry.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate her on this special occasion and wish her a very happy birthday. I send my best to her family as they celebrate not only a birthday but also a legacy of a woman who will continue to live through the lives of her loved ones.

---

#### CODIFICATION OF TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

#### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to codify and enact certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code. This bill makes no change in the substance of existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill and a description of the bill, containing a

section-by-section summary, should contact the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20505-6711. The Telephone number is (202) 226-2411.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel no later than September 10, 2001.

ON PASSAGE OF H.R. 1, THE NO  
CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

**HON. BETTY McCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to support H.R. 1, a bipartisan bill to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It is a good bill, but it is far from a perfect bill.

H.R. 1 substantially expands authorized funding levels targeted to America's neediest children. I am pleased that this bill excludes voucher provisions that would have stripped scarce funds from our public schools. Further, keeping out the Straight A's state block grant programs was the right thing to do.

Even though I voted for this bill, I have some strong reservations about it that I hope will be worked out in the conference committee. First, the new testing requirements in grades three through eight are an unfunded mandate by the federal government on our local schools. Second, I am deeply disappointed that neither class size reduction nor school construction was addressed in this bill.

I applaud the work of the Education and the Workforce Committee for writing a bipartisan bill to strengthen education for all of our children. There is much more work to be done, however, to ensure that every child in America receives the education they deserve. We need to renew our commitment to fully fund special education, lower class sizes, and attract and retain qualified, committed teachers. I hope H.R. 1 will reflect these priorities.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP ROGER W.  
GRIES

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate Bishop Roger W. Gries upon being named Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland.

Bishop Roger W. Gries has served the Cleveland and world communities in countless ways. He was originally baptized on April 11, 1937 at Holy Trinity Church in Cleveland, Ohio. Early in his education he attended Benedictine High School. Upon graduation he attended Saint John's University and eventually Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois. His faith and love then brought him to Saint Joseph Seminary, Blessed Sacrament Fathers, in Cleveland, Ohio.

After ordination in 1963, Bishop Gries served his community in many ways. He origi-

nally taught at Benedictine High School. However, soon thereafter his peers recognized his special gift for education and he later served as Assistant Principal, and then Principal. He then served as Abbot to the Saint Andrew Abbey from 1981-2001. He still serves today at St. Hyacinth Church in Cleveland.

Bishop Gries' joy and strong faith is apparent after listening to any of his sermons. His kind-spirited and good-nature has brought countless people to his church. His dedication, generosity, and love to his members is like no other; he truly cares for all people. We, as a community, are blessed to have people like Bishop Gries in our neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Gries has served his community selflessly. His love and talent has led him to numerous churches and schools in the Cleveland area where he has shared his faith. Please join me in celebration and recognition of Bishop Roger W. Gries on his naming to Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland.

A TRIBUTE TO ONE WORLD-ONE  
HEART, INC.

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the contributions of One World-One Heart, Inc. and it's supporting organizations for their work that exemplifies our nation's unity, respect for your neighbor, and cultural exchange through inter-generational activities and programs.

One World-One Heart, Inc. a New York based non-profit organization, provides access to educational, recreational, cultural and intergenerational programs for participants from all ethnic, religious, economic and cultural backgrounds. The organization also provides programs at the elementary, high school and senior citizen level that encourage intergenerational interaction, respect for peers, and multicultural appreciation and understanding.

Every year in June, the organization partners with other long standing organizations that share the philosophy of service to community and creates free public events to disseminate positive messages in a fun way. "The Taste of Pizza" Month, which continues to expand every year, includes a wide range of communities. In four short years, the campaign has mobilized other non-profits; educators, community leaders, business, and elected officials to help spread the message of non-violence in our schools; unity and multicultural appreciation to youths and adults alike.

The message is disseminated through pizza. Pizza serves as a symbol of the rich diversity of our society and is used by educators to explain concepts in areas of mathematics, history, and culture.

Certainly the message is a simple, but powerful one. One World-One Heart and its supporters, by taking the program nation-wide will celebrate it's citizens and supporting organizations from coast to coast including World Champion Dough Thrower, Tony Gernignani; PMQ Magazine; Pizza Hut; Sharing in Neighborhood Experiences (SHINE); Plainview Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; Cox

Radio, Inc., Clear Channel Communications, and others; who will help to present a series of free public events and in-school programs. At the end of the program, all will enjoy, "Tony Modica's Pizza Dance" a celebratory group dance which was created specifically for the first "pizza" celebration.

We all have more in common than we sometimes can imagine. It is through the recognition of commonalities, such as pizza, which help to break down barriers of misinformation and misunderstanding. One World-One Heart, Inc. and its supporters are positive examples of how private citizens and non-profit organizations can make a difference in the community with the support of business and government.

It is for these reasons that I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing, One World-One Heart, Inc. and the "Pizza" in proclaiming June, "National Taste of Pizza" Month.

TRIBUTE TO JOY FISHER

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to both honor and thank Ms. Joy Fisher for her astounding dedication to her volunteer work. Over the past decade, Ms. Fisher has spent many hours volunteering at the Colorado Bureau of Land Management, the Seniors' Resource Center and the Library of the Blind. The time she has dedicated to the BLM, alone, totals more than 15,600 hours.

Beyond the numerous hours Ms. Fisher has donated, this 89-year old woman deserves credit for her courtesy, professionalism, optimism and her love of life. She has earned the respect of those who know her and made all those whom she has helped feel welcome. Her dedication and hard work should serve as an inspiration to us all.

Ms. Fisher's selfless commitment to volunteerism, her passion for life and her dedication to those organizations she works for is admirable. Mr. Speaker, I would again, like to thank her on behalf of the people of Colorado.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES ITS SERVICE ACADEMY STUDENTS

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize today a group of very special young men and women from Central New Jersey. One of the most important duties of a Member of Congress, as well as one of the most enjoyable, is nominating students to the United States service academies. In an age when media portrayals of young people are increasingly negative, getting to know students through the nomination process is an important reminder of the patriotism, sense of purpose, dedication to service and excellence of America's youth.

From a pool of over 40 students from my district who went through the rigorous and time-consuming process of applying for a Congressional nomination, I am very proud to say

that twelve young women and men from Central New Jersey will be enrolling in America's service academies this year. They are the very best of an exceptional group, and I was proud to nominate them.

Five young men from the area will be attending the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, to be commissioned as officers in the United States Army. I would like to recognize Kenneth Elgort of Montgomery, Ivan Eno of Interlaken, Chris Larsen of Princeton, Eric Schlieber of Raritan, and Balint Simsik of Ringoes.

Four young people from Central New Jersey will be attending the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, to be commissioned as officers in the United States Navy. I would like to recognize Brant DeBoer of Monroe, Brandis Kemp of Pittstown, Brian Richards of Sergeantsville, and Joshua Wort of Tewksbury.

One young man from my district will be attending the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, to be commissioned as an officer in the United States Air Force. I would like to recognize Bryan Kelly of South Brunswick.

Two young women from Central New Jersey will be attending the United States Merchant Marine Academy. I would like to recognize Lindsay Elgart of Middletown and Victoria Millar of Princeton.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House joins me in noting the accomplishments of these young men and women, and in wishing them the best of luck at the service academies and in their careers.

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI STATE  
HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICER  
EVERETT H. MORGAN

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Corporal Everett Morgan, of Lafayette County, Missouri, recently retired from the Missouri State Highway Patrol after 35 years of outstanding service.

Corporal Morgan has dutifully served the citizens of Missouri for three decades. He was born in Corder, Missouri, and later graduated from Corder High School. Corporal Morgan then attended Central Missouri State University. In 1963 Everett joined the U.S. Army and served for six years at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and Fort Still, Oklahoma. While serving in the U.S. Army, Corporal Morgan attended and graduated from Missouri State Highway Patrol Recruit Training.

Corporal Morgan's first assignment was to Troop A, in Jackson County, Missouri. He served Zone's 1 and 4 before being promoted to Corporal and assigned to Zone 7. Corporal Morgan served the last five years in the Gaming Division until retiring on April 1, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, Corporal Morgan has dedicated 35 years to the Missouri State Highway Patrol, serving with honor and distinction. I know that the Members of the House will join me in wishing him all the best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE MICHIGAN  
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members and leadership of the Michigan Fraternal Order of Police for the vital role they play in supporting law enforcement throughout the state and for their far-reaching volunteer efforts and unparalleled generosity.

The National Fraternal Order of Police is well-known for standing sentinel for more than 290,000 men and women in law enforcement across America, including 12,000 members in more than 50 lodges in Michigan. For many years, the organization has protected and defended the interests of its members and their families in public policy debates and other forums that help formulate rules and legislation affecting the way police officers do their job, including recently spearheading an effort for tuition waivers for survivors of police officers killed in the line of duty.

Under the strong leadership of Executive Director John Buczek and President Kevin Sommers, the organization, does much more than address the critical concerns of its members. It also has a well-deserved and laudable reputation for responding to local communities and charities with donations and service that greatly enhance the image of police officers as the trusted, kind and dependable keepers of the peace that children and others in need can turn to for assistance.

In particular, members of the Michigan Fraternal Order of Police deserve high praise for their collective and individual support of many charities, sports teams, scholarship programs and post-prom parties on behalf of young people statewide. Each year, the organization awards \$20,000 in scholarships to Michigan eighth-graders for an essay contest designed to encourage students to say no to drugs and alcohol. They also operate a children's identification program in association with Wal-Mart Corporation and just began a Kids and Cops at the Circus program, which allowed them to take 1,000 children to the Shrine Circus. Additionally, the group fields a team of runners in the Special Olympics Torch Run, raising over \$10,000 for people with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to the members and leadership of the Michigan Fraternal Order of Police for their good will and big-heartedness and in wishing them continued success in all their noble endeavors.

THE OHIO LATINO ARTS  
ASSOCIATION 2001 CONFERENCE

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the Ohio Latino Arts Association 2001 Conference, "El Milenio Latino," to be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

This year the Ohio Latino Arts Association, OLAA, will be celebrating a year in the arts in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio at the Museum of

Art. Their theme, "El Milenio Latino," the Latino Millennium, embodies the diversity and ethnicity involved with this very special conference.

The organization's mission is to "identify, preserve, promote, and develop Latino cultural expression." This conference will further that mission through keynote speakers, art workshops, panel discussions, and many other activities. Cultural expression and diversity will be a key theme throughout the entire weekend, as people from all walks of life gather to celebrate their differences.

Over 500 visitors are expected to attend this conference sponsored by a network of Latino cultural arts organizations and artists. The Ohio Latino Arts Association thrives to encourage the development of a "first voice" for Latinos in the arts, and this weekend is a wonderful opportunity to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognition of the Ohio Latino Arts Association for their many years of dedicated service and their Ninth Annual Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call Vote 126 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yea". I am proud of our Pearl Harbor veterans and the thousands of young men who gave their lives for their country that day.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "GLOBAL  
ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS PREVEN-  
TION, AWARENESS, EDUCATION,  
AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2001"

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the time has come once again for the United States to lead the world in surmounting one of the most compelling humanitarian and moral challenges of our time. I speak of the HIV/AIDS pandemic that threatens the stability of both the developing and developed world—a crisis unparalleled in modern times.

The statistics are chilling, Mr. Speaker. Over 22 million people have died of AIDS throughout the world. More than 3 million died last year alone. That is over 8,000 deaths each day, or nearly one death every six minutes. What is most alarming is that the number of infections and deaths is growing and the pandemic is quickly spreading from sub-Saharan Africa to India, China, and Russia. An incredible 36 million people are infected with HIV today—and 15,000 new infections occur each day. Tragically, most of the dramatic increase in infection rates is in poor countries where education, awareness, and access to healthcare is seriously lacking. To illustrate the magnitude of the crisis, it is estimated that by the year 2010 over 80 million people could be dead of AIDS. That is more than all the military and civilian deaths during World War II.



Unchecked, we have no idea what the statistics will be in 2015 or 2220—less than 20 years from today.

Children suffer inordinately from the cruel AIDS pandemic. Millions are born HIV-infected even though mother-to-child transmission can be easily avoided if adequate training and healthcare is provided. By the end of the decade, 40 million children will be orphaned as a consequence of AIDS. The impact on developing societies—socially, politically, and economically—is incalculable and threatens the stability of the globe.

The pandemic is not limited to Africa, Mr. Speaker. The Caribbean region has the second highest rate of HIV infections in the world—only a few hundred miles from the United States. Russia had the highest increase rate of any country last year. The social upheaval that could arise in Russia as a result of this crisis could have serious consequences for global security. According to the National Intelligence Council, India is on the verge of a catastrophic AIDS epidemic.

For these reasons, the United States must lead the world in the effort to combat and ultimately rid the globe of this modern-day black plague. The problem is monumental, and our response needs to be both bilateral and multilateral. However, as with any problem, financial resources are not the sole answer to a problem, and the generosity of the American people must be well managed. We must provide resources at a pace at which they can be absorbed and used wisely. We must continue to encourage and support faith-based organizations and churches that are doing good works to educate the poor about HIV and AIDS. We must also insist that other developed nations join us in this global effort. The President has already signaled our nation's intention to lead by committing \$200 million for a multilateral effort to combat HIV/AIDS through a global AIDS war chest that will be designed and implemented in the months to come.

To support these efforts, I have introduced legislation today to address both the bilateral and multilateral pillars of our response to the AIDS crisis. The most immediate and important step to address the HIV/AIDS challenge is for the United States to provide the leadership and impetus for a major international effort.

Consequently, my bill authorizes the Agency for International Development to carry out a comprehensive program of HIV/AIDS prevention, education, and treatment at a level of \$469 million in each of the next two fiscal years. This is \$100 million more than has been requested by the Administration for these purposes in Fiscal Year 2001. Moreover, my legislation authorizes an additional \$50 million pilot program to provide treatment for those infected with HIV/AIDS by assisting the public and private sectors of developing countries in the procurement of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and anti-viral therapies. Accordingly, through our bilateral efforts, the United States will demonstrate its commitment to address all facets of the HIV/AIDS challenge and to do so in a responsible and meaningful manner, and thereby challenge the remainder of the developed world to emulate the example of the United States.

The bill I have introduced today also authorizes the President to contribute to multilateral

efforts to combat HIV/AIDS at a level that the Administration deems appropriate. America will contribute its fair share as we work to leverage additional funds for this crusade from other developing countries. By providing the President with this flexibility, we can ensure that the contributions made by the

The novel bilateral treatment program that my bill authorizes is vitally important, for it gives hope for those already suffering from AIDS. By authorizing a pilot treatment program, we can work to extend the productive lives of those infected by the virus. This is not only the right thing to do—aside from humanitarian concerns—treatment makes prevention work. Without some expectation of hope or care, the poor have no reason to be tested for AIDS or to seek help. I am fully cognizant of the challenge posed by treatment programs in developing countries. However, we have no other option if we are ever to stem the tide of the pandemic.

The bill that I have introduced today also promotes microenterprise development as a crucial component in the struggle against HIV/AIDS. Microenterprise gives the poor who must deal with HIV/AIDS the means to help themselves. I wish to highlight the work in this area by Opportunity International, one of the organizations among my constituency. Opportunity International is a microenterprise pioneer and leader that has helped to create one million jobs for the poor of the developing world over the past thirty years by making loans to small enterprises.

Charles Dokmo, President and Chief Operating Officer of Opportunity International, is an expert in the field of microenterprise development and is working to implement an ambitious plan to combat the spread of AIDS in Africa through education, awareness, and by creating opportunities for those confronting HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to reiterate what I think is a consensus in Congress. Simply stated, the AIDS virus is one of the great moral challenges of our era for it is a scourge of unparalleled proportions in modern times. Every citizen has a stake in what tragically could be the black plague of the 21st century. Accordingly, we should do all we can to meet this test by reaching out now to those most in need—it is the right thing to do for our children, our country, and our world. Let us not fail the challenge.

---

IT IS TIME TO FINISH WHAT WE  
STARTED IN 1964

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this morning the United States Commission on Civil Rights released its report on Florida's election system. To say the least, I am appalled by the Commission's findings. To think that in this day and age we find ourselves trying to justify the racist and prejudicial tendencies that exist in the American election system is both pitiful and disturbing.

From purging the names of eligible voters to increasing numbers of spoiled ballots, the

Commission's report clearly indicates that the problems which occurred in Florida last November disproportionately affected the votes cast by African-Americans and other minority groups. While only making up eleven percent of all eligible voters in Florida, African-Americans cast nearly 55 percent of the ballots that were rejected in Florida. In fact, African-Americans cast nearly 55 percent of the ballots that were rejected in Florida. In fact, African-American voters were nearly ten times more likely than white voters to have their ballots rejected in Florida. Nine of the ten counties with the highest percentage of African-American voters had disqualified ballot percentages above the state average. Of the 100 precincts with the highest numbers of disqualified ballots, 83 of them are majority-black precincts.

African-Americans were also disproportionately purged from voter lists. Under the Motor Voter Law, voters are protected from having their names removed from voting lists unless they move, die, or are convicted of a felony. In Florida, however, it appears as if the Motor Voter Law has been replaced by a system in which the names of eligible voters are unlawfully purged. In Miami-Dade County, the number of African-American names purged from eligible voter lists outnumbered the number of white and Hispanic voters whose names were removed from eligible voting lists three to one.

Moreover, the report's findings that an official of the Florida Division of Elections supported updating voting lists in a manner that removed a disproportionate number of African-Americans from eligible voting lists leaves little question that the State of Florida could have avoided the problems voters faced on election day. The Commission's report makes it clear that both Governor Jeb Bush and Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris were well aware of the potential problems that some of Florida's counties were going to face on election day. However,

Mr. Speaker, the report issued by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights highlights the problems that we face in Florida, and indeed, the rest of the nation. It is disgraceful that America has yet to create an election system that encourages rather than discourages. It is disgraceful that the conversations we are having today on voter accessibility, voter education, purging of eligible voters, and improving voting technology resemble the same conversations we had during the 1960s. Those of us involved in the Civil Rights Movement had hoped that Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would have ensured that no African-American, or any American for that matter, would be unlawfully turned away from the polls. Unfortunately, the reality is, it will take an Election Reform Act during the 107th Congress to finish what we started in 1964.

---

HONORING DAVID GROSSBERG

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. GRAY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor to the

accomplishments of Mr. David Grossberg of Ontario, California.

Mr. Grossberg is the outgoing President for the City of Ontario Chamber of Commerce. According to his peers, Mr. Grossberg has demonstrated exceptional personal and civic leadership in his role as President and was actively involved in his community. Mr. Grossberg showed great commitment to the Chamber and was truly dedicated to serving as President.

The Chamber's accomplishments under Mr. Grossberg's tenure as President and Vice President have been numerous and impressive: the Chamber averaged 20 new members a month and ended the year with its largest budget surplus to date. As a result of Mr. Grossberg's leadership, the Inland Valley Chamber Alliance was formed to bring the local chambers closer on regional issues. During his term, the Chamber was successful in partnering with the California Manufacturer's Technology Center, who will co-sponsor the Chamber's Industrial Forum. Creation of the Ontario Chamber Service Club Round Table and Marketing Forum were two more examples of Mr. Grossberg's commitment to providing members with vital networking tools.

During his Presidency, the first Service Club Project was completed. In a joint effort by local service clubs, more than 1,000 rose bushes were planted on Euclid Avenue. Mr. Grossberg was also instrumental in saving the annual Christmas Nativity scenes on Euclid Avenue.

In addition to his duties as President of the Chamber, Mr. Grossberg serves on the Chamber's Board of Directors, Downtown Ontario Business and Professional Association, Director, Inland Empire West Resource Conservation District, member of the Ontario Rotary Club, and was a former member of the Downtown Ontario Revitalization Committee.

Mr. Grossberg's tenure as President of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce brought great leadership in the development of strong economic development programs and public policy. He has achieved an impressive record of career and civic accomplishments and, in doing so, has earned the admiration and respect of those who have the privilege of working with him. I would like to congratulate him on these accomplishments and sincerely thank him for his service to his community. He is truly deserving of the accolades of this Congress.

#### THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 57th anniversary of D-Day, and recognize the hundreds of thousands of Americans soldiers who fought in World War II.

On July 6, 1944, thousands of men landed on the beaches of Normandy. Thousands of Allied paratroopers landed behind enemy lines, and even more made their way to the shore in small water crafts. More than 175,000 soldiers landed that morning before dawn. Hitler's seemingly strong wall of force had fallen to the Allied troops in less than one day.

Given the code name "Overload," D-Day was a plan so immense that literally thou-

sands of men were involved with the planning of the campaign. This battle marks the allied nations unity and cooperation to work toward one common goal. 4,900 soldiers were lost on D-Day, yet their memory will live on forever in the hearts and souls of American patriots.

Americans united together through determination, patriotism, honor, and faith. Their duty and love of country led them toward victory. 57 years after that day, we continue to commemorate and pay homage to those who sacrificed so that we all could experience peace and freedom.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memories of those Americans who fought to conquer tyranny and hatred in Europe. June 6, 1944 forever altered the course of history and united our great nation for one common goal, freedom.

#### CONGRATULATING THOMAS E. WHITE ON BECOMING SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

### HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of his delighted friends and neighbors in The Woodlands, Texas, and all the constituents of the 8th Congressional District of Texas, I rise today to proudly congratulate Thomas E. White on becoming the 18th Secretary of the Army.

Rebuilding America's national security for the 21st Century is a top priority for President George W. Bush. Seeking vision, executive leadership, and Army experience, our President chose wisely in his nomination for Secretary of the Army—as did the United States Senate in confirming Secretary White.

This Detroit, Michigan native will lead a dedicated work force of more than one million active duty, National Guard, and Army Reserve soldiers who, with the support of 270,000 civilian employees, proudly comprise the U.S. Army today. As the former Chairman and CEO for Enron Operations Corporation headquartered in Houston, Texas, Secretary White now holds the responsibility for all matters relating to Army manpower, personnel, reserve affairs, installations, environmental issues, weapons systems and equipment acquisition, communications, and financial management.

The seriousness and respect with which he approaches this awesome responsibility was reflected during his Senate confirmation hearings when he stated, "Taking care of people is a sacred duty I will bear if confirmed as Secretary."

A proud graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the four objectives Secretary White has identified for his tenure are right on target: investing in people, assuring readiness, transforming every aspect of the entire Army—doctrine, training, leadership, infrastructure, and more—in a holistic manner, and adopting sound business practices.

Secretary White is exceptionally well qualified for this job. Commissioned in the U.S. Army in 1967, he rose to the rank of Brigadier General in 1990. His distinguished 23-year career as an Army officer included two tours of service in Vietnam, command of the 11th Ar-

mored Cavalry Regiment in Germany, a number of assignments on the Army Staff, and finally, service as Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colin Powell.

Finally, and perhaps more important than all of these things, Secretary White believes strongly in his family, describing them as "my supporting foundation." His devotion to his wife Susan and three children—Katie, Tommy, and Chuck—is worthy of imitation in our country today.

On behalf of the entire congressional delegation from the great State of Texas, and for those who wish to restore a strong and vigorous national defense led by the United States Army, I wish the very best for this extremely capable and dedicated public servant. I am confident that Secretary White will serve this nation with honor, integrity, and success.

#### HONORING CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON OF THE BEECH LADY BUCCANEERS

### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the championship season of the Beech High School Lady Buccaneers. The Lady Buccaneers had a tremendous season by winning the 2001 Class AAA girls softball state championship.

Residents of Hendersonville, Tennessee, can be proud of their Lady Buccaneers. The team went 45–6 this season and displayed remarkable perseverance and resilience. This season's state championship marks the second time since 1997 the team has won the tournament. And the Lady Bucs have reached the championship game four times during that span.

The Lady Bucs won the finale in dramatic fashion by scoring two runs against their opponents in the top of the 10th inning. The final score was 2–1, with Beech outdistancing another fine Middle Tennessee team, the Columbia Lady Lions.

I commend the Lady Buccaneers and their head coach, Kristi Brinkley, for a fine season and an outstanding win. The following are members of the 2001 state champion Lady Buccaneers; Brittany Barry, Marley Birdwell, Courtney Boynton, Amy Chatham, Casey Duke, Nicole Eckley, Jennifer Grybash, Camille Harris, Cristin James, Courtney Langston, Carissa Lowery, Ashley Sinyard, Brittney Sinyard, Allie Smith, Kristin Stanfill and Amber Warren. Wayne Smith and Mary Day Reynolds also serve as the team's assistant coaches.

#### HONORING ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to St. Patrick's Church in San Francisco as it celebrates its 150th anniversary. Located in the same neighborhood where it was founded, St. Patrick's has been steadfast in meeting



the spiritual needs of its parishioners even as the neighborhood has changed around it. Recently seismically retrofitted, it is may honor to congratulate St. Patrick's as it prepares for the next 150 years.

The founding of St. Patrick's was part of the boom that accompanied the Gold Rush; the dramatic increase in population required a similar increase in services. As housing was constructed and new businesses opened their doors, Father John Maginnis held St. Patrick's first mass in a rented hall in 1851. Within a few months, a temporary church's future expansion. Construction began in 1870, and on March 17, 1872 the new church was built nearby. By 1854, it became evident that St. Patrick's would need a larger home, and a lot was purchased for the church's future expansion. Construction began in 1870, and on March 17, 1872 the new church was dedicated at its current location on Mission Street between Third and Fourth Streets.

Like much of San Francisco, the church was destroyed in the earthquake and subsequent fire of 1906. Though it temporarily did not have a home, it did have a calling. St. Patrick's deferred its own full reconstruction in order to minister to the immediate needs of the city. When the current building was completed and dedicated in 1914, it quickly became a San Francisco landmark. Beautifully designed under the supervision of Monsignor John Roberts, the church is decorated in the Irish national colors and tells the story of St. Patrick and other Irish saints.

Throughout its history, St. Patrick's has served the community. In the first year of the Parish, St. Patrick's worked with the Daughters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland to run the St. Vincent's School for Girls and the St. Patrick's School for Boys. In 1927, Father Rogers built the Tir-Na-Nog (Gaelic for "land of youth") men's shelter. When the Boys and Girls schools were closed in 1964 due to changing neighborhood demographics, St. Patrick's helped to build the Alexis Apartments for the elderly on the same site. The church provides meals, housing, clothing, and furniture to those in need.

The congregation of St. Patrick's has changed over the years but its commitment to serving those who come through its doors has never wavered. The church was originally composed of Irish immigrants and their descendants. In the middle of this century, the parishioners came increasingly from Spanish-speaking countries. More recently, it has been the City's Filipino population that has found a home at St. Patrick's. Its downtown location and status as a tourist destination also ensure a diverse group of worshippers on any particular Sunday.

Around St. Patrick's, the buildings have grown higher and the rents more expensive; its neighbors now include a luxury hotel and a billion dollar entertainment complex. St. Patrick's, through, remains an oasis in the middle of a bustling city, tending to the poor and those in need for 150 years. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate St. Patrick's Church on this Anniversary and to thank Monsignor Fred Bitanga and all of the staff at St. Patrick's for their work in our City.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FAIRNESS ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to re-introduce the National Flood Insurance Program Fairness Act. Last year many of my constituents were placed into a special hazard flood area that requires them to purchase flood insurance that can cost over \$1,000 per year.

These residents were not notified that they would be required to purchase flood insurance until two months or less before the maps became effective, even though the law is supposed to give them six months notice and ample time to purchase flood insurance. Needless to say, this took many of my constituents by surprise when they were required to purchase costly insurance at a moments notice, having not seen flooding in decades or even a lifetime.

Several residents who did not believe that were in the flood zone hired surveyors at their own expense, and many residents continue to hire surveyors. The private surveyors' data has resulted in removal of homes from the special hazard flood area, thus removing them from their obligation to purchase flood insurance. In the long run, while these residents are not required to purchase flood insurance, they have spent over \$200 each for surveyor costs. Unfortunately, this cost burden is the responsibility of the property owner. They were told by FEMA that under current law property owners who challenge the presumed flood classification are responsible for the surveyor expense even though the incorrect classification is no fault of their own.

Clearly, the National Flood Insurance Program needs to be revised to give homeowners more notice, due process, and financial protection when they succeed in removing their property from the base flood elevation classification. That is why I am proposing the National Flood Insurance Program Fairness Act.

The National Flood Insurance Program Fairness Act does the following:

The bill improves the existing program by requiring the FEMA Director to notify by registered mail the Chief Executive Officer

It also requires the Director to notify by registered mail, rather than first class mail, the Chief Executive Officer of each community of FEMA's response to the community's appeal of the flood insurance rate maps. This change will ensure that the community receives the notice of changes and has ample time to comply with the map changes within the statutory effective date.

The bill improves upon current law by requiring the Director to notify by first class mail each owner of property affected by the changes in the flood insurance rate maps. Currently, the community is responsible for making sure that the residents are aware of the flood map changes. Requiring FEMA to notify residents expedites the process by eliminating the middleman.

Finally, it requires FEMA to reimburse a resident or property owner for reasonable

costs incurred in connection with a surveyor or engineer for a successful request to be removed from the special hazard flood area to the Director. This does not include legal services incurred by the resident.

It is my hope that this legislation will allow communities to work more effectively with FEMA to ensure that residents are given sufficient, fair, and timely notice if they are required to purchase flood insurance and to ensure that homeowners are not held financially liable when a change in a community's flood insurance rate map does not affect their property. With original cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, I hope we can see this common sense solution come to fruition.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take a moment to explain my absence from the House on Saturday, May 26. After the Senate passed its version of the tax cut bill on Wednesday of that week, the Senate version and the House version were sent to conference committee to produce a compromise final bill that both houses would vote on.

Following Senate passage, most observers expected the conference report to be ready for a final vote on Thursday, or at the very latest on Friday. However, negotiations dragged on with members receiving only periodic, gloomy updates. Finally, an agreement was announced late Friday night. I spent the entire night in my office waiting for a vote that was promised by 2 or 3 a.m. No vote was called.

At 8 a.m. Saturday, I boarded an Amtrak train to attend my son's graduation from the Hill School in Pottstown, PA later in the morning. This was the last train that I could take and still make my son's graduation. The House voted on the bill about two hours after I left Washington. I apologize to my constituents for not being able to vote on what I believe to be a very flawed tax bill, but I believe the vast majority will understand why I chose not to be there.

Had I been present to vote, I would have voted against the tax bill. Not because I don't think there should be a tax cut, but because this one is simply too big, is heavily tilted to the wealthy, is filled with fiscal gimmicks, and threatens to plunge this country back into deficit spending.

I support an immediate rebate to the American people, and actually supported a larger rebate than was in the bill from the outset of the tax debate. I also conceptually support several other items in the tax cut such as fixing the marriage penalty, reforming the estate tax and providing tuition tax credits. However this bill simply went overboard and threatens the fiscal discipline we have shown over the last several years.

The folly of this tax cut will be shown as the President tries to pay for items like increased

defense spending and education reforms that he has not accounted for in the budget, and for years to come as the tax cut is fully phased in and scarce revenue is needed to meet our national retirement and health care obligations to the growing number of older Americans.

#### IDENTITY THEFT LEGISLATION

#### HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, four months ago, a little boy in Salem, Oregon named Tyler Benton Bales lost his battle with a rare genetic disease called Hurler Syndrome. Although I never had the pleasure of knowing him, Tyler was somewhat of a celebrity in Salem. In fact, he was the subject of a front page article in the Salem Statesman Journal last December, when a silent auction was held to raise money to offset the cost of an expensive bone marrow transplant that was his only chance to beat Hurler Syndrome. Unfortunately, Tyler's heart wasn't strong enough to survive the rigors of his transplant and chemotherapy. He was only sixteen months old when he passed away.

Mr. Speaker, there's nothing more tragic than losing a child. My heart goes out to Tyler's parents, and to all the other parents of children who suffer from Hurler Syndrome. Unfortunately, the heartache of Tyler's loss hasn't eased for his parents. As if it's not hard enough losing your sixteen month old child, the Bales recently learned—courtesy of the Internal Revenue Service—that someone is claiming Tyler as a dependent on their 2000 income tax return. As disturbing as that is, it gets worse.

Because of disclosure issues, the IRS won't give out the name of the identity thief to the Salem Police Department, even though identity theft is a felony offense in Oregon. The thief could live right down the street or 3,000 miles away—but if the IRS has its way, the Bales—and the Salem Police Department—will never know who stole their son's personal information.

Mr. Speaker, we can't even begin to imagine the anguish this family is going through. Tyler Benton Bales was so much more than a name, a date of birth, and a Social Security number—he was a little boy who was surrounded by love during his brief time with us. His parents—and the countless of other people who loved him—should not see his memory dishonored by a common thief whose identity is actually being protected by the IRS. That's why I'm introducing the ID Theft Loophole Closure Act. This legislation simply requires the IRS to furnish the name, Social Security number, and address of a suspected identity thief to state and local law enforcement agencies for the exclusive purpose of locating that individual.

Identity Theft is not a victimless crime. We must cut through the red tape that is preventing this and other thieves from being prosecuted for their crimes, and I believe this legislation is the right tool for the job. I urge my colleagues to support the ID Theft Loophole Closure Act.

RECOGNIZING GOMBE STATE,  
NIGERIA

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, in April, I visited West Africa as part of the Congressional Delegation led by our Republican Conference Chairman, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Among the most successful components of the delegation's mission was a visit to Nigeria, and, more specifically, a meeting with various Nigerian governors. The meeting took place on April 7th in Abuja, the capital city.

I had the good fortune of being seated beside Governor Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu, the Executive Governor of Gombe State. Our discussions afforded me a more complete understanding of the numerous opportunities for American business investment in the particular region of Nigeria represented by Gov. Hashidu. Regional investments in the education system there, along with infrastructure modernization and utility enhancement suggest a genuine effort to promote foreign investment, particularly among American entrepreneurs. I found Gov. Hashidu to be an earnest spokesman for his state, and sincere in his desire to strengthen friendships between his constituency and the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I retain in my office a full report on the investment potentials of Gombe State, Nigeria. On behalf of this House, I personally received the document directly from Gov. Hashidu. By these remarks, I serve notice of the availability of the report to each of our colleagues as I have already delivered copies to Members who have indicated interest in its contents.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD, the introductory remarks of Gov. Hashidu which accompany the report, and which were presented to the delegation in Abuja. Gov. Hashidu's comments fully summarize his commitment, and that of his government, to economic expansion in Gombe State. His observations should be considered by every Member of Congress and I humbly beg this body's attention in this important matter.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, ALHAJI ABUBAKAR HABU HASHIDU THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF GOMBE STATE DELIVERED TO THE DELEGATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LED BY REP. JESSY WATTS, JR. ON 7TH APRIL 2001 AT ABUJA

Hon. Members of Congress, let me start by, welcoming this esteemed group of Congressmen and women of the United States of America, led by Rep. J.C. Watts, Jr.

Your visit to Nigeria at this crucial time of our democratic experiment is most welcome. Our system of Government which is tailored along the United States Presidential system with both Senate and House of Representatives having their clear Legislative Schedules, has been an interesting experience. The various actors in the new democratic project are committed to the success of the experiment. So far, the three arms of Government have shown tolerance and understanding in the principles of power sharing. The experience has been very stimulating and it has the capacity for that providing opportunities to exploit our poten-

tials. We have recognised this fact and we are making effort to reap the dividends of democracy.

We in Gombe State are a dynamic group who have been noted for hard work. The State is endowed with abundant agricultural land and adequate water resources for irrigated agriculture. These have provided us with a strong base for food and cash crop production. The main cash crop is cotton. Cotton production has been an age long occupation that was recognised and encouraged by the British Cotton Growing Association with a ginnyery established since 1956. All the districts in Gombe State have established cotton markets for a very long time. Cotton production has increased tremendously in the state in recent time due to the positive approach adopted by the new democratic Government. For example, production has improved from 10,000 metric tons in 1999 to 50,000 tons in 2000. Government is planning to boost production to 100,000 tons in 2001.

Beside cotton, Gombe State is endowed with other agricultural raw materials and solid mineral resources. Huge quantities of crops that can adequately be used as raw materials by industry and also be consumed directly by house holds are grown annually in the state. Gombe State has the 2nd largest produce market in the North of Nigeria, second only to Kano, the commercial nerve centre of the North.

There have been various efforts to harness these agricultural produce but we are limited by capital application. Presently, apart from the two privately owned Cotton Ginnyeries in Gombe and the Mango and Tomato processing factory at Kumo, there are no end user industries to utilise these huge quantities of raw materials grown in the State annually. A substantial portion is therefore being sold out and transported daily to other parts of the country for domestic/industrial uses. We therefore need investors to come and invest in this sector in the State.

In terms of Solid Minerals, Gombe State is endowed with over thirty-five (35) different varieties of Solid Minerals which are suspected to exist in large commercial quantities underground all over the State. However, some of these minerals have been explored and are currently being utilised by the few companies

From the foregoing it is clear, our economic potentials are quite enormous. The only inhibiting factor is lack of industrial base. This is why our Administration is committed to the industrial development of the State. Already the National privatisation exercise has opened the door for potential investors to try their hands in the abundant opportunities in the country. We in Gombe State are eager to receive such investors with generous incentives. For example, Government will provide free land for any genuine investor that is ready to establish a factory here. We shall equally grant such investor a five year tax holiday. These and other generous terms awaits any willing investors(s).

Having mentioned these potentials I foresee a good business future for any investor from the United States who is willing to invest here. We have a dynamic group of dedicated civil servants who are committed to the developmental needs of the young State. The Community is peace loving and industrious. The security situation is excellent. Power supply is very stable and communication is good. When all these are added to the abundant cheap raw materials available.

Gombe State would pass the test of any entrepreneur. I therefore urge you to give us a trial I am sure you will be convinced.

Honourable Members of Congress, this is an exiting time for me and the People of Gombe state. A time that provides me the opportunity to present the investment potentials of this young State to the World's biggest economy. As I count on your assistance, I look forward to a dynamic future with huge investments from the United States of America. I therefore urge you to spare a few minutes and scan through this brochure so as to acquaint yourselves with some of our potentials.

Thank you and God Bless.

## 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERTRUDE STEIN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise, from time to time, to acknowledge the accomplishments and milestones of the citizens and organizations of the District of Columbia, whom I have the honor to represent in Congress. As a life-long advocate for civil rights, I am particularly proud to have within my constituency some of the oldest and most established Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered civil rights organizations in the United States.

These organizations work tirelessly, despite the triple scourges of racism, homophobia, and taxation without representation which be-labor the District of Columbia, to extend, without regard to race, sex, religion, national origin, sexual orientation and gender those civil and political rights which are taken for granted by some Americans to all Americans, especially those Americans residing within the four quadrants of the District of Columbia.

Today I take particular pleasure in acknowledging the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club, one of America's oldest partisan Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered civil rights organizations on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, this Thursday, June 7, 2001.

In 1976, my constituents, Paul Kuntzler, Richard Mulsby, and Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, founded the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club. Since its founding, the Stein Club has become a powerful and respected participant in the political life of the District of Columbia. The Gertrude Stein Club ceaselessly fights not only for human and civil rights, but for the inclusion and acceptance of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered persons within the political process of the District and the Nation.

The Club's success is reflected among its members who now hold, and have held, responsible government positions. These include: D.C. Councilmember Jim Graham; the Director of the D.C. Office of Boards and Commissions, Ronald Kin; Mayor Anthony Williams's Gay Community Liaison; Philip Pannell, and former White House Counsel Karen Tramontano.

The Gertrude Stein Democratic Club has always been at the forefront of efforts on behalf of human rights, domestic partnership, HIV services, hate crimes, employment non-discrimination,

As part of their 25th anniversary celebration, the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club will honor two outstanding gay leaders: Andrew Tobias,

Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; and Paul Yandura, Executive Director of the National Stonewall Democratic Federation. Andrew Tobias enjoyed a national reputation for his work in the gay and lesbian community and for the Democratic Party. He is an author and financier who has helped the lives of millions of Americans with his sound financial advice. Mr. Tobias is a true renaissance man and "The Best Little Boy in the World." My constituent, Paul Yandura, despite his youth, is a seasoned veteran of national politics. Mr. Yandura served in the Clinton/Gore Administration, in both political and executive capacities responsible for constituency outreach, public/media relations, event production and he advised the President on a variety of policy issues which included E-Commerce, HIV/AIDS, fair housing and LGBT civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, this week that marks the 25th Anniversary of the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club, also marks the 20th Anniversary of the discernment of an illness which we now know as AIDS. On Friday, June 5, 1981 the Center for Disease Control published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report an article on five gay angelino men in their late twenties and early thirties who contracted Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. In the twenty years hence we, both as Americans and as Members of Congress, have been remiss in our duties. While we have passed much legislation, we have failed to enact The Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act; we have not stopped the dizzying spiral of prescription drug costs, and the District of Columbia still has not voting representation in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House both to join me in congratulating the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club on its 25th Anniversary and to join me in re-doubling our efforts to pass the Employment Non-Discrimination and Hate Crimes Prevention Act, to provide affordable access to prescription drugs for all Americans who need them, and to bring some measure of democracy to the citizens of the District of Columbia during this Congress.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE TRICARE RETIREES OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2001

### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the 57th anniversary of the D-Day Invasion of Normandy, to introduce federal legislation that will help military retirees access the health care benefits to which they are entitled. The TRICARE Retirees Opportunity Act will help retirees fully participate in the Department of Defense's (DOD) health care program, TRICARE. Since 1995, DOD has coordinated the medical care efforts of the military branches within TRICARE.

In an effort to fully meet America's promises to the military, last year Congress authorized expanding TRICARE to Medicare-eligible retirees and their dependents. Starting Oct. 1, 2001, all military retirees and their dependents who are age 65, or who are otherwise eligible for Medicare will be able to use TRICARE as a second payer.

In the past, military retirees who reached the age of 65 lost their TRICARE eligibility and were required to purchase supplemental policies, which are often prohibitively expensive, to cover Medicare's deductibles and coinsurance. By expanding TRICARE to the 65 years of age and older population, Congress can ensure that these men and women who served our nation are eligible for the best health care this nation can offer.

I recently became aware of an inequitable situation facing many military retirees. Under current law, seniors who failed to enroll in Medicare Part B when they first became eligible are subject to a premium penalty of 10 percent for every year they did not enroll, effectively increasing the monthly premium for a 70-year-old first-time enrollee from \$50 to \$75 for the rest of his or her life. Because military retirees could not have anticipated how their benefits would change, tens of thousands of retirees are now subject to these late penalties. The legislation I am introducing today would waive the penalty for military retirees who enroll between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2002.

There is another barrier to full participation facing our military retirees. Current law permits late enrollees to sign up only during Medicare's annual open enrollment period—January 1 through March 31—with benefits beginning on July 1. My legislation will create a continuous open enrollment period through the end of 2002 for military retirees so that these prospective beneficiaries may access their new coverage immediately.

Mr. Speaker, this country has done a good job of meeting the health care needs of our active duty military. The Floyd A. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 was a milestone in our efforts to help the military retirees who devoted years of their lives to defend this nation. My bill takes one more important step to ensure that these retirees, their spouses, and their survivors have full access to the benefits we enacted for them last year. I urge all my colleagues to join me in support of this key legislation so that we may truly fulfill our promise to the nation's military retirees this year.

## IN RECOGNITION OF AMTRAK'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Amtrak on its 30th Anniversary. On May 1, 1971, Amtrak began operations at a time when passenger rail service in America seemed to be fading into the past, destined to take its place in American history. But when Amtrak was created thirty years ago, there came an opportunity for passenger rail service to play a role in addressing America's transportation needs.

Today, with congestion dominating our highways and skies, and with airline delays and gas prices reaching record levels, wary travelers have turned to rail service for relief. And Amtrak has succeed in providing travelers with

a quality alternative to every-day transportation headaches.

Amtrak has worked hard to understand the needs of passengers. It understands that people want to travel safely and comfortably, that people want to reach their destinations on time, and that people do not want to pay excessive fares. Because of this understanding, Amtrak is currently experiencing a tremendous growth in ridership: just last year, Amtrak logged a record 22.5 million trips, making Amtrak the ninth largest commercial passenger carrier in the United States.

To meet the demands of increased ridership, Amtrak has been working hard to make improvements to its infrastructure. In New Jersey, as well as throughout the Northeast, Amtrak's Northeast Corridor service provides an essential link between regional businesses and communities. To maintain its commitment to the region, Amtrak is working with the New Jersey Transit Authority (NJTRANSIT) to build and improve rail lines and tunnels. NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak are in the process of completing improvements to Newark Penn Station, and construction of the Newark International Airport Station, which will create a link between the airport and the Nation's busiest rail line. These improvements to local infrastructure will further empower local communities and the region's economy.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Amtrak's commitment to passenger rail service on its 30th Anniversary.

**HONORING THE SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT AREND DON LUBBERS**

**HON. VERNON J. EHLERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose name is synonymous with higher education in Michigan and across the United States. After 32 years as president of Grand Valley State University, Arend Don Lubbers will retire later this month as the nation's longest-serving state university president. During his tenure, Grand Valley State University has grown from a small college with a few buildings on the main campus in Allendale to an established university with additional campuses in downtown Grand Rapids, Holland, Muskegon, Traverse City, and Petoskey.

When President Lubbers began his presidency at GVSU in January 1969, he was a trailblazer, holding the distinction of being one of the youngest college presidents in the country at the time. Recognized by *Life* magazine in 1962 for his hard work and his willingness to try new ideas, Lubbers lived up to the billing by building Grand Valley into a university that now boasts more than 42,000 alumni and is recognized as a premier institution in education, research, and technology.

Grand Valley has enjoyed considerable success because President Lubbers has implemented his vision of how to successfully lead a university. During his farewell address to the campus community in April, he outlined four characteristics of what is required to make a university successful. The four characteristics—ownership, power, commitment, and sense of mission—have been his plan from

the very beginning. GVSU is truly a special place today because he acted on the plans and ideas he envisioned for himself and the university community.

When classes resume for the 2001–2002 school year a new era will be underway at GVSU. It will mark the first time since the late 1960's that President Lubbers will be absent from welcoming faculty, staff, returning students, and new students to campus. Some thirty years later, the school year will begin without the man who has worked tirelessly to achieve his vision for higher education in West Michigan. Even though a new chapter will have begun, the legacy of President Lubbers will live on as Grant Valley State University continues to establish itself as a model for other institutions to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank President Lubbers for his ideas, his commitment to people and education, for laying the foundation for faculty, staff, and students to build on in the future and for his personal friendship. His personable and approachable style will be greatly missed by those who have had the pleasure of working alongside and with him over the years. He's truly earned the right to miss the first day of classes this coming school year. Congratulations and best wishes to President Lubbers and his wife Nancy as they begin their new venture!

**TRIBUTE TO ELLEN KELLY FAIRBANKS**

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated educator and administrator, Ellen Kelly Fairbanks, who has recently retired from her position as Principal of the Floral Street School in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fairbanks is yet another example of all the hardworking and dedicated educators found in Central Massachusetts today. She inspires us with her love of teaching, which she has carried with her from the time she was a little girl in Iowa playing school with her younger brothers. Mrs. Fairbanks began her thirty years in education, teaching in Wakefield and Newton. Following time off to raise her two daughters Katherine and Martha, she returned to teaching in her new hometown of Shrewsbury as a reading specialist at Shrewsbury Middle School and later as a teacher at the Calvin Coolidge Elementary School.

In 1987, Mrs. Fairbanks became principal at the Beal School Early Childhood Center. Housed in an abandoned building designed as a high school in 1913, this school building experienced a rebirth under the leadership of Mrs. Fairbanks. To many the Beal Early Childhood Center became one of the most beloved institutions in town. In fact, her accomplishments at the Beal Early Childhood Center were so impressive that the town of Shrewsbury rewarded her in 1996 by making Mrs. Fairbanks principal of Floral Street School, the town's largest elementary school.

Mrs. Fairbanks plans on spending her retirement quilting, traveling, researching her genealogy, and spending more time with her friends. Without doubt, Mrs. Fairbanks has

touched the lives of many and will be greatly missed by the over ten thousand students who have passed in and out of her classrooms and office.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mrs. Fairbanks for her dedication to the students of Central Massachusetts and present her as an example of what all educators should strive to be.

**COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE OF RUDY SVORINICH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ALAMEDA CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY**

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Rudy Svorinich, Jr., a Los Angeles City Councilman and Chairman of the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority (ACTA).

Councilman Svorinich has provided eight years of distinguished public service to the City of Los Angeles and the public agency spearheading the Alameda Corridor rail cargo expressway. This July, Councilman Svorinich leaves public office and, as a consequence, must relinquish his position with ACTA.

We will miss his vision, sharp wit, and steady leadership.

Councilman Svorinich has been the City of Los Angeles' representative to the ACTA Governing Board since 1993. He served four separate terms as chairman.

This body identified the Alameda Corridor as "a project of national significance" in 1995. The Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles comprise our nation's busiest port complex and cargo volumes are projected to triple by the year 2020. The Alameda Corridor will link the ports to the transcontinental rail yards near downtown Los Angeles, creating a more efficient way to distribute cargo and allowing these ports—and the nation—to maintain their competitive edges.

It is testament to the distinguished service of Councilman Svorinich that the Alameda Corridor is now in full scale construction, on budget and on schedule to open in April 2002.

We owe him a debt of gratitude for his dedicated service.

**THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FEATURES PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT ACT**

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the National Defense Features Program. As my colleagues may know, Congress created this program in 1992 response to a report by the Department of Defense describing a shortage of sealift capacity during military contingencies. At that time, Congress decided the best way to solve the shortage of shipping space for heavy military vehicles and other cargo would be the NDF program, providing a cost-effective way to

augment the substantial investment that was being made in new sealift ships by the Navy.

Within the last several years, Congress has authorized and appropriated funds to install special defense features in new commercial vessels to be built in the shipyards of the United States. Most recently, as a result of the leadership of my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. WELDON, Congress included in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001 a provision that would expand the Secretary of Defense's ability to fund militarily useful projects under the NDF program.

Since the NDF program was launched, Congress anticipated that our allies would recognize the mutual defense benefits of promoting the program on their trade routes with the United States. One particular project that has received attention called for ten commercial vessels to be built in the United States based on a design funded and approved by DARPA's Maritime Technology Program. These vessels would normally operate in the Japan-United States vehicle trade, which is at present entirely dominated by Japanese carriers. This project is also important to maritime labor and our new domestic shipyards, which continue to support our NDF program and to look for new, viable commercial projects.

Notwithstanding past expressions of support by senior government officials, this expectation has not been realized. Unfortunately, the Government of Japan

In view of the US role in providing security for our allies in the Far East, it hardly seems appropriate that defense concerns expressed by our government should not have been met with a more positive response by our allies in the region. Past discussions with the Japanese government have not yielded desired results, as the NDF program continues to be characterized as one with limited military value. This position has been contradicted by two US Navy reports on the NDF program. Given our past history of military cooperation with the Japanese government, the reluctance encountered on the NDF program, especially in light of its military value, has been somewhat surprising.

Unfortunately, the Japanese government's position appears to have been driven by commercial rather than governmental factors. Japan, like other nations, supports its merchant marine with financial assistance, including direct construction loans at artificially low rates of interest.

The reason our carriers are effectively being excluded from this market is the Japanese kereitsu system of doing business. It is not price, but rather the interwoven industrial and financial structure that closes this market, like so many other sectors of the Japanese economy, against international competition. This situation makes it quite difficult for a fleet of US built and operated ships which are commercially competitive and have significant defense value to both nations to break through the economic fence encircling the Japanese vehicle trade.

Despite this resistance, I continue to hope that the Government of Japan and the vehicle manufacturers will ultimately recognize the merits of supporting the NDF program, espe-

cially given the longstanding support of the Department of Defense. Last year, the former Secretary of Defense and the

Given past experience, these new communication channels may not prove enough. That is why today, along with my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. WELDON, I am introducing the National Defense Features Program Enhancement Act. Under this bill, if the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels built under the NDF program are unable to obtain employment in a particular trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate, and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, the Commission can take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

I wish it were not necessary to introduce legislation to encourage support for a program so self-evidently in the mutual security interests of allied nations, and that through consultation between our Nation and Japan we can begin to undertake the much-needed recapitalization of our aging Ready Reserve Force. Should that not prove the case, I look forward to working with my colleagues to move forward this legislation.

---

NATIONAL DEFENSE FEATURES  
PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT ACT  
OF 2001

---

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in introducing the National Defense Features Program Enhancement Act of 2001, a bill we intend to push to enactment if the Government of Japan, the Japanese vehicle manufacturers, and the Japanese carriers continue to undermine our efforts to breathe life into the National Defense Features program.

We created the NDF program because we believed it would be the most cost-effective way to augment the substantial investment that is being made in new ships by the Navy. Having seen one very attractive proposal by which vessels would be built to carry cars from Japan to the United States and refrigerated products on the return leg, we authorized and appropriated funds in the mid-1990s to jump start the program. Since then, we have continued to look for ways to make the program as attractive as possible to companies to build ships in the United States for operation in the United States-Japan and other trades. Last year, for example, Congress approved as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for FY 2001 a provision that would expand the Secretary of Defense's authority to finance appropriate projects under the NDF program.

In authorizing this program, we had hoped that the Government of Japan in particular

would find mutual defense benefits in promoting it. We have written the Prime Minister, we have met with the Ambassador, we have received expressions of support from the Vice President of the United States and our Secretary of Defense in the prior Administration, and yet nothing seems to have come of our efforts so far.

Unfortunately, we have regularly heard the same response. The Government of Japan insists that the decision to employ NDF tonnage is strictly a matter for the vehicle manufacturers and shipping companies to make since it involves a commercial matter. They in turn have argued that, since the program focuses on mutual defense, the Government should take the lead. As so often happens, no one has been willing to step forward to take the initiative.

As our colleagues can no doubt appreciate, our patience is beginning to wear thin. I understand our able Deputy Secretary of State, Rich Armitage, has recently indicated the importance of mutual defense burden sharing. Perhaps we will finally see some movement. If not, the time to legislate will have arrived.

Our bill is designed to create the necessary incentives for the Government of Japan and the vehicle and shipping interests to promote the NDF program. If the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels that would be built in the United States under the NDF program are not employed in the particular sector of a trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, then the Commission shall take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

We trust all concerned appreciate our determination to bring the NDF program to life.

---

TRIBUTE TO STEWART BELL, JR.  
OF WINCHESTER, VA

---

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable gentleman from Virginia's 10th Congressional district, Mr. Stewart Bell, Jr. known to many as "Mr. Winchester."

A fitting name indeed, for in the words of one local paper, The Winchester Star, "few men are as one with their hometown or its history as Stewart Bell, Jr."

Stewart's remarkable ties to Winchester, and his deep appreciation for history gave him the foresight to sound alarms when urban and commercial development threatened the historic Grimm Farm property in Winchester and Frederick county, Virginia, the site of two critical Civil War battles (The First and Second Kernstown). Mr. Bell worked successfully to educate local officials about the historical importance of the land and the need to preserve it.

In a gesture of appreciation, Mr. Bell is being honored later this month by the Kernstown Battlefield Association for his tireless leadership and efforts toward historic preservation. It was Stewart's initial concern at the prospect of losing this priceless historical land which facilitated the creation of the Kernstown Battlefield Association, a grassroots, private, nonprofit group which has partnered with local governments, the National Park Service, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, and four local banks to purchase the Kernstown Battlefield.

It makes sense that Stewart would cultivate a passion for Civil War preservation. His family's lineage in the area reaches nearly a half century before the onslaught of the Civil War. In an article paying homage to local residents who are an inspiration, The Winchester Star laid out some notable facts about Stewart's life. Mr. Bell "resides in the home built by his great-grandfather, John Bell, in 1809. His father came into the world there in 1864 as the guns of Third Winchester were booming. And he himself was baptized in Winchester in 1910 by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. James R. Graham, who claimed Stonewall Jackson as a close friend . . ."

Harkening back to the sentiments expressed by President Ronald Reagan in his farewell address, I think it is safe to say that Stewart has not just been marking time in Winchester, he has made a difference. Starting in 1954, Mr. Bell served on the City Council for 26 years. He was twice elected mayor and served from 1972–1980. Stewart also actively participated in countless community organizations including the First Presbyterian Church, the Red Cross and the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society.

In this era of increased mobility, it is a rarity to find an individual with roots so deeply intertwined to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to be the beneficiary of Stewart's memories and tales of the Valley, I can attest to his unique ability to make history come alive. He is truly a renaissance man—a public servant, a poet with a recently published book, a community activist, a church leader and so much more. It is men like Stewart Bell—a powerful link to our shared heritage and a treasure in his own time—who epitomize that which is great about community and country. We are blessed to know him.

#### SUGAR PROGRAM REFORM

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for ending the sugar subsidy program. A program which some claim costs "absolutely nothing" is actually costing the government millions, and consumers billions. This program triggers unemployment in the sugar refining industry and it is not how a farm program should work.

In the 1996 Farm Bill, we committed ourselves to phasing out price supports for every commodity except sugar and peanuts. It is time to level the playing field and expose the sugar program for the sham that it is. The sugar support program is supposedly designed to operate at "no direct cost" to the Federal Government. The Department of

In fact, according to the USDA, last year the government bought more than 1 million tons of sugar for 435 million dollars, and it now pays 1.4 million dollars monthly to store the sugar. In addition, the government gave some of the sugar back to the same industry that "forfeited" it in the first place, in exchange for the processors getting the farmers to destroy some of their growing crops.

As a result of the sugar program, domestic prices for raw sugar are typically twice world market prices, and sometimes more. Currently, sugar costs 9 cents a pound on the world market, but the government sets the domestic price for raw sugar at 18 cents a pound and 22.9 cents for refined sugar beets. According to the General Accounting Office, this price difference means that consumers are paying 1.9 billion dollars more than they need to for sugar and products containing sugar.

Yet, maybe most importantly, hundreds of jobs have been lost in the refining industry just in the past few years due to this unwise sugar subsidy. Since the mid-1980's, 12 of the

What is particularly infuriating about the situation is that these refinery jobs are good-paying jobs located in inner cities and areas where other employment opportunities are scarce. For example, the confectioners who want to use domestic sugar are instead having to send those jobs to Canada or Mexico where they can purchase affordable sugar, costing American workers their jobs. It is the families who work in these closing sugar refineries who suffer because of this sugar program.

The Agriculture Committee is writing a new farm bill, and we can not afford to have the sugar lobby write the sugar policy. Until the Sugar Subsidy Program is phased out, consumers will pay more for products containing sugar. Taxpayers will continue to pay more to buy surplus sugar. Workers in the candy industry and the cane refining industry will continue to lose their jobs. The sugar program will continue to benefit a few, without solving the problems of family farmers. We must insist on real reform in the sugar program, and end the regulations that are costing Americans money and American jobs.

In closing, I'd like to thank my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, for his leadership on this issue and allowing me to speak on this important reform.

LEE DAVIS INDUCTION TO WISCONSIN BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION HALL OF FAME

**HON. THOMAS E. PETRI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, for a quarter of a century, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has been

served by one of our nation's great local broadcasters.

Lee Davis began his radio career in 1954 as a disc jockey and program manager in Philadelphia. Before coming to Manitowoc in 1975, he was general manager of WMAQ-AM and FM in Chicago as well as national program manager for Rollins, Inc., where he was responsible for seven stations around the country.

Now, as owner and general manager of WCUB and WLTU, Lee Davis gives us big city professionalism along with small town friendliness and involvement. Listeners in the Manitowoc area are well served by Lee's stewardship of WCUB's Breakfast Club, where he brings the community together through his insightful interviews and conversation, and where he provides local radio broadcasting as it should be—by and for the people who actually live in the community.

I recently learned that Lee Davis has been chosen for induction into the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association Hall of Fame. He richly deserves it, and I want to join the people of Manitowoc in extending our congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN QUILL

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the service of John Quill, who served as meteorologist for WWLP Channel 22 in Springfield. Mr. Quill passed away yesterday.

John Quill's face was one of the most recognizable in all of western Massachusetts because of his 47 years as WWLP's meteorologist. He brought both integrity and a human touch to weather reporting, and he will be remembered with great fondness for years to come for his hard work, dedication and distinctive personal touch. The entire Pioneer Valley feels a great loss with John's passing.

Anyone who has lived through a western Massachusetts winter knows that we do not always have good weather, but, for nearly five decades, we had a truly exceptional weatherman. Thank you. John Quill.

HONOR ANDREW HIGGINS AND HIS WORKERS FOR BUILDING BOATS THAT WON WORLD WAR II

**HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today, as I did on D-Day last year, to



introduce a resolution that is long overdue. On behalf of the entire Louisiana delegation, I would like to honor the forgotten heroes of World War II—the late Andrew Jackson Higgins, who designed the Higgins landing craft and his 20,000 employees who built the 20,000 boats that won the war.

Once again, I ask Congress to recognize these heroes—who contributed so greatly to the war effort, but never left the Louisiana shores.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to reintroduce a resolution to award the late Andrew Jackson Higgins and the 20,000 plus men and women of Higgins Industries that supported the war efforts abroad with a Congressional Gold Medal. This medal will serve as long-overdue recognition for their patriotic contributions to our country, to the world—to peace and to freedom.

Briefly, let me explain again why then late Andrew Higgins and the employees of Higgins Industries deserve this most prestigious honor.

Andrew Jackson Higgins designed the landing craft, now dubbed “the Higgins boats,” used to land troops across open beaches during all amphibious assaults in World War II. The most famous, of course, was the D-Day invasion of Normandy; but other landings, like Leyte Gulf, Guadalcanal and Sicily were equally important.

The 20,000 Higgins boats were built at eight plants in New Orleans, the city that I represent and that is home to the National D-Day Museum. These plants produced most of the vessels and equipment that were essential to the war efforts. Higgins employed more than 20,000 workers around the clock for over four years. They built over 20,000 landing craft and trained over 30,000 military personnel on the operation of the boats. At their peak, Higgins Industries produced about 700 boats per month.

Beyond his dedication during the war, Higgins possessed qualities that were far beyond his years.

Even before America entered the war, Higgins anticipated the possible need for his boats, and he purchased the entire 1940 Philippine Mahogany crop.

Higgins displayed a social conscience that was unimaginably progressive in the 1940s. He employed men and women, blacks and whites with an “equal pay for equal work” policy decades before integration and gender equality in the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Jackson Higgins was a man of great insight and ingenuity. His accomplishments were recognized by President Eisenhower on more than one occasion. On Thanksgiving, 1944, Eisenhower boasted, “Let us thank God for Higgins Industries’ management and labor which has given us the landing boats with which to conduct our campaign.”

Again, in 1964, Eisenhower praised Andrew Higgins by saying, “He is the man that won the war. If Higgins had not produced and developed those landing craft, we never could have gone in over an open beach. We would have had to change the entire strategy of the war.”

The time has come for the Nation to honor the contributions of the people of Higgins Industries: men and women, blacks and whites, working side by side, equal pay for equal work, to build the boats that won World War

II. Mr. Higgins went above and beyond the call of duty for his country and worked in a way that was far beyond his years. His progressive and aggressive policies before and during the war should serve as a member to all of us who serve our country, and should thus be duly recognized.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate, the recognition of the late Andrew Jackson Higgins and the employees of Higgins’ Industries is long overdue. I believe these forgotten heroes should now be honored and always remembered. A Congressional Gold Medal will honor them, just as their work helped to keep us free.

## AIDS EPIDEMIC

SPEECH OF

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 5, 2001*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks twenty years since the official recognition of the disease that would come to be known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS. In those twenty years medical and pharmaceutical advancements have made HIV/AIDS more manageable for some, but a cure has yet to be found.

In order to erase this scourge from the planet, a re-commitment, not complacency is required by the United States and all governments around the world. We need to refocus our efforts and not allow complacency to dictate the future. There must be a continued worldwide commitment to the eradication of this plague. 20 years of AIDS is Enough!

### THE IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty years ago, the devastating impact AIDS was to have on the world could not have been imagined. On June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published an article about five cases of rare pneumocystis pneumonia among gay men in Los Angeles. Since then, AIDS has spread globally, with 36 million people presently living with HIV, 900,000 in the United States alone.

According to the CDC, people of color make up 57% of the cumulative AIDS cases and 68% of the new AIDS cases reported as of June 2000. It is the leading cause of death of African-American men ages 25–44. 40,000 new HIV infections occur in the U.S. every year.

According to the CDC, men of color account for 63% of the new AIDS cases reported among men in the twelve months ended June 2000 and women of color make up 82% of new AIDS cases reported among females in the twelve months ended June 2000. Children of color make up 84% of the pediatric new AIDS cases reported in the twelve months ended in June 2000. Young men of color and women of color are particularly vulnerable.

The 1998–2000 Young Men’s Survey (YMS), a study of over 2,000 gay men ages 23 to 29 in Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Seattle, found that 30% of African-Americans, 15% of Hispanics, 3% of Asians and 7 percent of Caucasian men were living with HIV. Only a third of those infected knew they had HIV. In 1999, persons aged

13–24 years accounted for 15% of reported HIV cases, and women made up 49% of the cases in this age group.

Since 1981 the face of AIDS has changed markedly. Originally known as a “gay man’s disease”, AIDS has exploded into a worldwide epidemic affecting men, women and children of all races, a deadly presence that does not discriminate. In the US, while 46% of reported AIDS cases were the result of homosexual contact, 54% were exposed through heterosexual contact or intravenous drug use (IDU); worldwide, more than 80 percent of all adult HIV infections have resulted from heterosexual intercourse. The largest number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS are Sub-Saharan Africans, totaling at present 25.3 million, though Asia is presently set to out-pace Africa in the next decade.

In twenty years, HIV has infected a reported 52 million people worldwide. 21.8 million have died from AIDS, 3 million in the year 2000. Of the 36 million people presently living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, 34.7 million are adults, 18.3 million are men, 16.4 million are women and 1.3 million are under the age of 15. It is estimated that during 2000, 5.2 million people were newly infected with HIV, an average of 14,250 daily.

In the 20 years since AIDS was identified, more than 800,000 Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS; nearly half of them have died. Today, AIDS still claims two lives every hours in this country. Worldwide, more than 35 million people are currently living with AIDS . . . 22 million have already died. Three million lives were lost in 2000 alone. Most of them died without adequate medical care or treatment for even the most common and treatable infections that accompany the disease.

We must never forget the contributions of those who have gone before us. Today as we recognize the 20th Anniversary of the discovery of AIDS. I commend the 12 National Organizations from across the country, who have come together to launch a national campaign to provide health care, treatment, and prevention education and information to millions of Americans impacted by this epidemic with the following goals:

To raise the level of awareness of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States and its devastating impact on our nation in the last 20 years. To illustrate for America’s leadership the catastrophic worldwide epidemic and its likely toll in human lives. To motivate Americans, particularly policymakers, to recommit to advances in treatment, medicine and science. To engage Americans of all ages in local activities that allow them to understand that this epidemic touches everyone.

AIDS Action Committee of Massachusetts, AIDS Project Los Angeles, The Balm in Gilead, Broadway Cares, Gay Men’s Health Crisis, The National Association of People with AIDS, National Minority AIDS Council, The NAMES Project Foundation, San Francisco AIDS Foundation, and the Whitman-Walker Clinic are all to be commended for coming together in this unique partnership to launch a national public affairs campaign to provide health care, treatment, and prevention education and information to millions of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years of AIDS is Enough!

## 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF NORMANDY ON D-DAY

**HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise and ask all Americans to join me in pausing for a moment to remember the 57th Anniversary of one of the greatest fights for freedom in world history: the invasion of Normandy on D-Day.

The men, who fought this battle, many giving their lives, did nothing short of saving the world. At a time when Europe was dominated by Hitler, these soldiers mounted an invasion that many were sure was impossible at Omaha and Utah beaches, securing the coast against all odds, and beginning the final drive to defeat the Nazi's. Anyone who has seen the movie *Saving Private Ryan* has seen but a glimpse of this greatest battle of World War II.

Today, more than a thousand World War II veterans are dying each day. These men and women, who secured the freedom we enjoy today, both in America and abroad, are heroes. Their bold actions and selfless sacrifices will soon be honored on our National Mall with a new monument for them, and are being seen and appreciated anew through the eyes of a new generation. Whether it be at the theater seeing Pearl Harbor or countless other venues, our children are seeing that World War II isn't just a history lesson in school, it was heroic actions by ordinary men and women, which shaped the world in which we live today.

Mr. Speaker, this is why I am asking all Americans to join me in reflecting on the sacrifices made by these soldiers, and say a silent "Thank you" to them.

**AIDS EPIDEMIC**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 5, 2001*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, twenty years ago the medical world was riding a wave of confidence. Our scientists had conquered polio, tuberculosis, smallpox, you name it. We were ready for any new challenge. But no one was prepared on June 5, 1981 for the crisis that was to come. Some thought this new discovery to be a rare pneumonia, others a new form of cancer. It attracted minor attention at the time, but little did we know that the world was about to meet the most devastating epidemic of our time—AIDS.

When we look back now at our response to the onset of AIDS, we see a nation that ignored an epidemic and a Congress reluctant to devote resources to finding its cure. Too many people believed that they could never contract AIDS and they failed to protect themselves from it. But no one is immune, and by the time we looked up AIDS had reached every community across the world. One need only look at the decimation of the African continent to see the dramatic consequences of our inattention to AIDS.

In the last decade we have made great strides in this country in dealing with this terri-

fying crisis. Research funded by the NIH has yielded incredible breakthroughs in treatment, indefinitely prolonging the lives of people living with HIV. The Ryan White CARE Act has established a comprehensive program of treatment and support services, bringing a little hope and humanity to people living with HIV and AIDS. The HOPWA program is helping almost 60,000 people a year find the stable housing they need to live long and productive lives. We should be proud of these efforts.

But there is a new epidemic that has beset us. It is called complacency. The flat funding for Ryan White proposed by the President, the rising number of HIV cases reported in women, the dramatic increase in HIV across communities of color. These should serve as a wake-up call to all of us that our work is nowhere near done. We must redouble our efforts in prevention and treatment if we hope to ever eliminate it from our midst. Before we can eradicate AIDS, we must eradicate the complacency that surrounds us.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time for reflection, a time to look back at where we've been and look ahead to where we may be going. We have a lot to be proud of in our response to the AIDS epidemic, but let's take this opportunity to re-energize our AIDS policy and conquer this terrible disease once and for all.

**PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER IN DIARELA****HON. JO ANN DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a constituent from Virginia's Northern Neck sent me a report on the work of his daughter, a Peace Corps Volunteer in Diarela, a remote village of approximately five hundred farmers near Mali's border with Ivory Coast, in Western Africa.

Until the parents visited in Mali, they had difficulty answering their neighbors' standard question, "What does she do there." There is no short, easy answer. She lives in a house built and furnished to Peace Corps specifications: a tin roof, mud walls and a concrete floor, a table and a chair. The nearest electricity and running water are hours away. She has a bicycle and some basic tools, and only a very small stipend. Where else are Americans asked to live and work with so little, and with the vaguely-implied imperative to do what you can in the best interests of the United States of America?

The visiting parents of Ms. Kallus saw the intangible results of her efforts as a Peace Corps volunteer when she invited the men of the village to drink tea. At least forty came. They conversed about many subjects: from crops and weather to self respect and the brotherhood of races. Ms. Kallus skillfully translated from Bamba and French to English. Around midnight, one of the village farmers spoke up, saying, "We trust you, Batoma." (That is the name they have given her.) "You work hard and speak the truth. Because of you, we know and respect the United States."

Americans can get no better return on their tax dollar than that.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE SALES INCENTIVE COMPENSATION ACT

**HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague, Representative ROB ANDREWS from New Jersey, in the introduction of "The Sales Incentive Compensation Act." This is a very narrow, technical amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The purpose of the legislation is to clarify the treatment of certain types of sales employees under the federal minimum wage and overtime requirements.

Technological advances have dramatically changed the way in which sales employees perform their jobs. Companies now compete in a global market where many business transactions occur through use of the Internet, faxes and the telephone.

This bill is specifically written for the so-called "inside sales" employee, who works primarily at the employer's facility, using the phone, fax and computer connections to communicate with non-retail customers. Many of these employees are professional sales people who deal with very sophisticated products or function as both a consultant and salesperson to customers, yet they are not covered by any of the current exemptions from minimum wage and overtime.

The treatment of inside sales employees under the law has only become an issue in recent years, as the courts have reached differing conclusions about whether inside sales employees qualify for any of the current exemptions. Since many of these employees are covered by a 40 hour workweek, current law has the unintended effect of placing a ceiling on their income because they do not have the flexibility or the choice to work additional hours in order to generate more sales and earn more commissions.

The Sales Incentive Compensation Act takes into account the changes that have occurred in the workplace since the law was enacted in 1938. The legislation would update the law to more accurately reflect the duties and functions of inside sales employees. By doing this, employees would have the opportunity to increase their wages.

In order to qualify for this exemption, an employee must meet the requirements in the bill that outline the specific functions and duties of the job. An employee would have to have a detailed understanding of the customer's needs and specialized or technical knowledge about the products or services being sold. The employee must sell predominately to repeat customers—in other words, the exemption would not apply to telemarketers or sales employees who primarily "cold call" customers. In addition, the employee must have a detailed understanding of the customer's needs.

The legislation ensures protections for the employee in that it requires the employer to pay a minimum amount of base compensation. The remainder of the employee's compensation would be derived from commissions on sales. So employees would be provided with a base salary, an additional amount of guaranteed commissions, and continued incentives for increased earnings. Employees who choose to work longer hours in order to

make more sales are therefore guaranteed to have financial reimbursement for the additional hours in the form of commissions.

The Sales Incentive Compensation Act is carefully crafted bipartisan legislation that many Members supported during the last Congress when it was considered and passed by the House. I urge my colleagues to support expanding worker opportunity and providing sensible reform to a 1938 law.

#### PRESIDENT BUSH'S MISGUIDED ENERGY PLAN

**HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has released his long-awaited energy plan and even with last minute changes it is as flawed and one-sided as anticipated.

President Bush has proposed nothing to deal with the immediate energy crisis facing California and the Pacific Northwest and the looming crisis for New England and other parts of the country.

The President has proposed nothing to deal with rising gasoline and energy prices. Instead, Bush has said that his tax cut proposal will help consumers with increased energy cost. However, his income tax reductions are not fully phased in until the year 2006.

How will lower and middle class families afford rising energy prices for the next five years under President Bush's solution?

In addition, 45% of his \$1.6 trillion tax plan would benefit the wealthiest 1% of Americans. Middle class families making less than \$44,000 would get only 13% of the benefits, about \$11 per week in the year 2006 under the plan.

We should not destroy our national parks, pristine federal lands, and the environment to provide a very limited amount of additional oil and gas. For example, opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, "America's Serengeti" to oil and gas exploration is a mistake.

In addition, the President in proposing to rollback environmental and clean air regulations that could actually increase emissions of ozone causing pollutants.

Conservation must be an integral part of any national energy plan but the President's plan proposed very little for energy efficiency or renewable energy.

Democrats believe in a balanced energy policy that helps consumers by both increasing production and reducing energy demand.

The federal government must become more energy efficient, invest in energy research, and ensure that energy markets are fair and competitive.

#### COMMENDING CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS AND AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR DEDICATION AND EFFORTS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 5, 2001*

Mrs. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my commendation of the American Football Coaches Association for its efforts in providing fingerprint kits to parents that would be used to help locate missing, kidnapped or runaway children.

As founder and co-chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I applaud this group's work to help children who are desperately in need. I also thank my colleague Representative DUNCAN for introducing this resolution.

It is particularly timely that we recognize this group, because we just observed National Missing Children's Day on May 25. Every day in this country, 2,100 children are reported missing to the FBI's National Crime Information Center. There are at least 5,000 children missing per year in Houston.

The National Child Identification Program was created in 1997 with the goal of fingerprinting 20 million children. This program provides a free fingerprint kit to parents, who then take and store their child's fingerprints in their own homes. If this information were ever needed, fingerprints would be given to the police to help them in locating a missing child. The American Football Coaches Association, in partnership with a large chain of radio stations, has agreed to raise funds to help provide such a fingerprint kit for every child in America.

It is crucial that, in each of our districts, we support this and all other efforts to protect our children and help those who are missing and

I have taken initiative to protect the very youngest of such victims by introducing H.R. 72, the Infant Protection and Baby Switching Prevention Act. This legislation would require certain hospitals reimbursed under Medicare to have in effect security procedures to reduce the likelihood of infant patient abduction and baby switching, including procedures for identifying all infant patients in the hospital in a manner that ensures that it will be evident if infants are missing.

Another successful nationwide effort is the AMBER plan (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response), which permits law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to rapidly exchange information in the most serious child abduction cases and quickly alert the public during the critical first few hours of a child abduction. This program is named after Amber Hagerman, who was abducted and murdered in Arlington, Texas several years ago. This program has been responsible for the amazing recovery of at least ten children. One of these programs is based in my district of Houston, Texas. In response to the May 1 abduction of 11-year-old Leah Henry of Houston, the Amber plan has been made more

flexible, permitting alerts to air more frequently and through radio and television stations, rather than resorting to the emergency broadcast system. It is my hope that cities around the nation will adopt this valuable program.

We must all take a stand against child abduction and victimization. I am grateful to the American Football Coaches Association and all other concerned organizations and citizens for doing so.

#### INTRODUCTION OF END RACIAL PROFILING ACT OF 2001

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001, along with additional bipartisan cosponsors. Both the President and the Attorney General have said that we need federal legislation and that the practice of racial profiling should be prohibited. This bill accomplishes both these goals and we're anxious to work with the administration to pass legislation during this Congress.

Racial profiling not only undermines constitutional rights, but also undermines the trust on which law enforcement depends. Since I first introduced racial profiling legislation in the 105th Congress, the pervasive nature of racial profiling has gone from anecdote and theory to well-documented fact. Data collected from New Jersey, Maryland, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts show beyond a shadow of a doubt that African-Americans and Latinos are being stopped for routine traffic violations far in excess of their share of the population or even the rate at which such populations are accused of criminal conduct. A recent Justice Department report found that although African-Americans and Hispanics are more likely to be stopped and searched by law enforcement, they are much less likely to be found in possession of contraband.

Racial profiling is a double-barreled assault on our social fabric. Nearly every young African-American male has been subjected to racial profiling or has a family member or close friend who has been a victim of this injustice. Racial profiling sends the message to young African-Americans and others that the criminal justice system, and therefore the system at large, belittles their worth, that message and its impact sticks. Second, and relatedly, it causes a breakdown of trust on which community policing depends. And unless that trust is built, deep seated, nurtured, then the police can't do the job of protecting our communities, a job we all want the police to do.

Our legislation is designed to eliminate racial profiling by addressing the policies and procedures underlying the practice. First the bill provides a prohibition on racial profiling, enforceable by injunctive relief. Second, we condition federal law enforcement and other monies that go to state and local governments on their adoption of policies that prohibit racial

profiling and which are enforceable. Third, we provide the state and local police with the grant money they have told us that they need to train and modernize the police. Finally, we provide for periodic reports by the Attorney General to assess the nature of any ongoing racial profiling.

Both the President and Attorney General have called for a ban on the practice of racial profiling. There is near unanimous agreement on all sides of the political spectrum that it should be ended. The time has come to pass this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO AUDREY RUST

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished Californian, Audrey Rust, who is being honored by the California League of Conservation Voters.

Audrey Rust has led the Peninsula Open Space Trust (P.O.S.T.) since 1987, first as Executive Director and now as President. Over the past 24 years, P.O.S.T. has led the way to protecting over 40,000 acres of land on the San Francisco Peninsula. Prior to coming to P.O.S.T., Audrey worked with the Sierra Club, Yale University and Stanford University. She has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Land Trust Alliance and the League of Conservation Voters in Washington, DC, and currently advises many community groups and national conservation and civic organizations.

Under Audrey Rust's leadership, P.O.S.T. has become the most respected and effective organization responsible for the permanent protection of lands . . . amongst them the Cloverdale Coastal Ranch and the Cowell Ranch and Beach. They have raised \$33.5 million in private gifts for the permanent protection of 12,500 acres in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

Audrey Rust oversees P.O.S.T.'s unique land acquisition strategy, which uses a combination of public and private funds. P.O.S.T. regularly purchases threatened land with privately-raised funds, then sells this land to public agencies in order to preserve them from commercial development.

I'm exceedingly proud to have worked with Audrey Rust to protect the 1,250-acre Phleger Estate and Bair Island. The Phleger Estate lands are now part of the Golden Gate National Recreational Area, and Bair Island provides refuge to many endangered species, including the California clapper rail and the salt marsh harvest mouse. These lands are part of the unique character and heritage of the 14th Congressional District of California, which I am proud to represent and they now belong to future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the millions of Californians and Americans who have benefited from Audrey Rust's extraordinary leadership and the work of P.O.S.T., I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to her. She is a great woman, a gifted leader, a sound thinker, a trusted friend and a national treasure.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARTIN LITTON

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished Californian, Martin Litton, who is being honored by the California League of Conservation Voters.

Martin Litton has spent the last fifty years of his life saving the great forests and rivers of California and the West. In his roles as a freelance writer for the Los Angeles Times, a notable leader of the Sierra Club, an editor at Sunset Magazine, a pilot, a photographer, and a crusader, Mr. Litton has made his mark in the great conservation efforts of our time.

Martin Litton's news articles on the destructiveness of the development that threatened the giant redwoods of Northern California helped pave the way for the creation of Redwood National Park in 1968. This jewel in our National Park System would not exist today were it not for him and his tireless efforts.

Martin Litton later partnered with Sierra Club leader David Brower to save Dinosaur National Monument from proposed dams that would have covered the area under millions of gallons of water. Martin Litton's photos and articles in the Los Angeles Times made the public aware of the dangers that their protected lands faced. He later served on the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club from 1964 to 1973.

For the last thirteen years, Martin Litton has worked to save the giant Sequoias in Sequoia National Forest from the threat of renewed logging and deforestation. His eloquent voice once again is being raised to ensure that these lands are protected for generations to come.

The late David Brower called Martin Litton our "conservation conscience."

Mr. Speaker, we are a better nation and a better people because of Martin Litton. It is a privilege to honor him for his extraordinary leadership and I ask my colleagues to join me in paying grateful tribute to him.

#### CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF SHAUNA LIAN KAPLAN AND SIERRA NAOMI KAPLAN

### HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, as the father of two daughters myself, it is indeed my pleasure to welcome Shauna Lian Kaplan and Sierra Naomi Kaplan to the world.

These two, beautiful little girls were born within seconds of each other on Friday, May 11, 2001 at Fairfax Hospital, in Northern Virginia to my Legislative Director, James Kaplan, and his wife, Stacie Kaplan.

They were also warmly welcomed to the world and their family by their proud grandparents: Dr. and Mrs. Jerold Kaplan of California, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rothman of Maryland. Other ecstatic relatives include Stacie's sister, Ms. Amy Rothman, Jim's brothers, Ens. Scott Kaplan, USN, and Mr. Glenn Kaplan, Stacie's grandmothers, Mrs. Helen

Rothman and Mrs. Doris Scherr, and Jim's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schwartz.

The story of these two little girls began here in the U.S. Capitol. Their parents were introduced by a mutual friend who worked with him in the House of Representatives. Jim proposed to Stacie on a dome tour of the U.S. Capitol in 1997 And it is only fitting that their twin daughters now be recognized by the House.

Who knows? One of these little girls may be here to do the same for one of their staff one day.

#### TRIBUTE TO J. WESLEY WATKINS III

### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the U.S. House of Representatives to mark the passing of a man who did everything he could to make America a better place for all of its citizens: J. Wesley Watkins III.

[From the Washington Post, June 6, 2001]

J. WESLEY WATKINS III, 65, DIES; CIVIL  
LIBERTIES LAWYER, ACTIVIST

(By Bart Barnes)

J. Wesley Watkins III, 65, a Washington-based lawyer who specialized in civil rights and civil liberties issues in a career that spanned almost 40 years, died of pneumonia June 4 at George Washington University Hospital. He had cancer.

At his death, Mr. Watkins was a senior fellow at the Center for Policy Alternatives and founding director of the Flemming Fellows Leadership Institute, a program that assists and trains state legislators on such issues as family and medical leave, community reinvestment and motor-voter registration.

He was a former director of the American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area, a Washington-based southern regional manager of Common Cause and a management consultant to various nonprofit organizations.

In the later 1960s and the 1970s, he had a private law practice in Greenville, Miss. His cases included winning the right for African American leaders to speak to on-campus gatherings at previously all-white universities; the seating of a biracial Mississippi delegation at the 1968 Democratic National Convention and removal of various barriers and impediments to voting.

Mr. Watkins, a resident of Washington, was born in Greenville and grew up in Inverness, Miss. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, graduated from the University of Mississippi and served in the Navy at Pearl Harbor from 1957 to 1959. He graduated from the University of Mississippi Law School in 1962. During the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, he was a Justice Department lawyer and tried cases throughout the South.

In 1967, he returned to Greenville as a partner in the law firm of Wynn and Watkins. Until 1975, he was the attorney for the Loyal Democrats, the movement to establish a biracial Democratic Party in a state where black residents had been effectively excluded from the political process for generations. The loyalists were seated at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago as the official Democratic Party of Mississippi. In the years after 1968, Mr. Watkins held negotiations with Mississippi's Old Guard Democrats that led to a unified Democratic Party by the national convention of 1976.

Hodding Carter III, the former editor of Greenville's Delta Democrat Times newspaper and a Mississippi contemporary of Mr. Watkin's, described him as "one of those southerners who loved this place so much that he had to change it. He had to do what he knew was the right and necessary thing in a very hard time. He had to break with so much that was basic to his past." Carter is president of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation in Miami.

In 1975, Mr. Watkins returned to Washington and joined the Center for Policy Alternatives and helped found the Flemming Leadership Institute.

There, Linda Tarr-Whelan, the organization's board chairman, called him a "larger-than-life figure with a thick Mississippi accent, a magnetic personality and a gift for telling stories."

He habitually wore cowboy boots and a ten-gallon hat. When chemotherapy treatments for his cancer caused some of his hair to fall out, Mr. Watkins simply shaved his head and started wearing an earring.

In the 1980s, Mr. Watkins was task force director for the Commission on Administrative Review of the U.S. House of Representatives, which also was known as the Obey Commission. He was a former legislative assistant to Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.).

He served on the boards of Common Cause, Americans for Democratic Action and Mid-Delta Head Start, and most recently he was a board member of Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington.

He was a former vestryman and a teacher in the Christian education program of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Washington.

His marriage to Jane Magruder Watkins ended in divorce.

Survivors include his companion, Anita F. Gottlieb of Washington; two children, Gordon Watkins of Parthenon, Ark., and Laurin Wittig of Williamsburg; two sisters, Mollye Lester of Inverness and Ann Stevens of Newark; a brother, William S. Watkins of Alexandria; and four grandchildren.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during roll call vote number 150 and 151 on H. Con. Res. 100 and H.R. 2043, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

#### RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD to document that Mr. Beulah is an honest, respected constituent and his letter depicts that racial profiling does exist!

5/24/01.

To: Chief Jeffery Patterson

Re: Boardman Police Department; Racial Profiling

DEAR CHIEF PATTERSON: My name is Gerald Beulah, Jr. I am an employee of Clear Channel Youngstown; WKBN AM Radio, located at 7461 South Ave. in Boardman. I am the Senior Engineer and Producer of Morning

Programming on 570 WKBN AM. I am also an African-American.

On Wednesday, May 23, 2001, the topic of discussion on "Mangino in the Morning" and "The Dan Ryan Show" centered around Racial Profiling with regards to the Boardman Police Department being the recent primary investigators thereof.

Unfortunately, I also was the nucleus of the conversation because of my personal experiences, which were becoming more frequent as I drove into work daily. I felt and commented on the air that I believed I had become the target of such profiling, including the very morning this show aired.

Quite simply—what happened was I was making a left turn onto Tiffany Blvd. from South Ave. A Patrolman was sitting at the stop sign, preparing to turn onto South Ave. As I passed him, I noticed from the rear view mirror that he had placed his car in reverse, turned around and proceeded to follow me, albeit stealthily. The officer slowly crept along Tiffany Blvd. as I exited my vehicle and walked toward the Clear Channel Complex. He remained in clear view, allowing me to see him watching me and it was only after I had entered into the building that he sped away.

Unbeknownst to me, Morning Talk Show Host, Robert Mangino was entering the parking lot from the opposite direction, having to pass the patrol car as he entered. He commented when inside, that he had observed the officer's movements pursuant to my own and that it was "quite funny" that the officer did not back up to watch him enter the building. Thus our "on-air" conversation ensued.

What I also stated on air—and which is absolute truth—is that in the year and a half that we have occupied this building, I have been "profiled" at least four (4) times at this location alone. Twice, an officer stopped me on the grounds of Clear Channel. In February, the officer aggressively approached my vehicle with his car, penning me into the parking space (I guess he anticipated me fleeing—however, I had already taken the time to park)—his car lights were flashing and his flashlight was shining squarely in my face. Since I was already in the process of exiting my vehicle, I spoke first—asked what the problem was, only to be asked what I was doing "here." I responded that I worked at this facility and he inquired as to my job description. I told him and he turned off the lights and pulled away, remarking that he thought I was going "kind of fast back there."

I would like to make it perfectly clear, that these incidents have only happened in the early hours of the morning—between 4:40 and 5:00 am—as my shift begins at 5:00 am sharp; and only within a few feet of Clear Channel.

I have never been stopped on South Ave (which is my usual route) for speeding, running a red light, an inoperable taillight, brake light or any other violation.

Although my family and I live in Youngstown, we shop and dine in Boardman frequently. I admit to being "followed" from time to time—but—and your own records should substantiate this—I have never received a ticket—or an official warning from any officer for any reason. I consider myself to be an upstanding member of my community who tries to seek the best in people while making my own contribution to be my best.

I am in no way a "Jesse Jackson" type who looks under every rock for racial injustice—nor do I play "the race card" to seek an advantage over others. It's obvious that racism exists—and even though I have experienced my share, I do not let my personal experiences deter me from judging others on their own character and merit.

In my "on-air" comments, I made it very clear that I did not lop the entire Boardman Police Department under "One Umbrella"—nor did I speak in generalities—only to my specific experiences, which I again state, seem to be occurring more frequently. I also commended one of your officers, I believe his name to be Mike Mullins, who at one time dropped off a book of American History Quotes for me to give to my daughter, who is graduating from Cardinal Mooney this June. Dan Ryan took the liberty to read from this book on the air—so again I have expressed no personal vendetta against your department.

Since WKBN serves the public trust, and these shows generated a large volume of calls, it was suggested by many that "something be done." Either we call you, specifically for a response, or I file a lawsuit and on and on. What I decided was to send you this correspondence in the hopes that you would keep it on file as an official complaint concerning these incidents. It would be nice to receive a formal apology from you—but I am not demanding it. I leave you to search your own heart before making that decision.

I trust that this letter alone will suffice to curtail further unfair behavior, towards myself—or any other minority who has expressed similar treatment. Over time, there has been a stigma and slogan related to these experiences common in the Black Community—it's called "DWB"—Driving While Black. I hope that the Boardman Police would take the initiative in totally destroying such a negative connotation, while simultaneously rebuilding the level of common respect from one human being toward the other. I do understand the difficult nature of your jobs and the dangerous conditions you face daily, however I trust that your professionalism and discipline would shine through in each and every situation.

Sincerely,

GERALD H. BEULAH, JR.

Clear Channel Youngstown,  
WKBN AM.

THE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 2001

#### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my full support for H.R. 1184, a bill that requires the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill, which was introduced by my good friend and colleague Representative JIM LEACH on March 22, 2001. A similar piece of legislation has been introduced in the other body by U.S. Senator MARY LANDRIEU on February 15 for herself and 24 other members of the Senate.

Dr. Martin Luther King proved to be a man larger than life, and had an extraordinary impact not only on the civil rights movement, but on the history of America. The 40th anniversary of his "I have a dream" speech, delivered at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial, is fast approaching in the year 2003. That may seem far in the future, but in the realm of coin design, we do not have the luxury of waiting because of the time that it will take the Mint to prepare dies and to make this a part of the overall commemorative program.

In the last session of Congress, legislation was introduced in both the House and Senate to mint a coin in honor of Dr. King, but unfortunately no action was taken on these measures. In my Congressional District, however, there was enthusiastic support for honoring Dr. King with a commemorative coin. In fact, the Borough Council of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, passed Resolution 315–2000 urging that a bill permitting the minting of a coin in honor of Dr. King be passed by the U.S. Congress.

I am very pleased that this measure is supported by the Mayor of the Borough of Fair Lawn, David L. Ganz, who is not only a coin collector, but also a former member of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, and a long-time advocate of using commemorative coins only for a proper purpose. In an article appearing in the January 16, 2001, issue of *Numismatic News*, a weekly trade publication, he argues that “the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. transcend the work of presidents and academicians and cut across cultural lines. His life’s work ultimately affected the fabric of American society . . . worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 . . . [and leading to] social justice for a whole class of citizens and a generation of American.”

I submit this insightful article to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H.R. 1184 provides a remarkable opportunity to honor a remarkable man. I urge the members of the Banking and Financial Services Committee, and ultimately this body, to promptly pass H.R. 1184.

[From the *Numismatic News*, Jan. 16, 2001]

#### KING CONSIDERATION WILL RETURN IN 107TH CONGRESS

When the 107th Congress convenes, dozens of bills will be introduced that, over the succeeding two years, will multiply to the thousands and eventually become about 600 laws. Some will name post offices for former members of Congress, federal buildings for prominent Americans, and some will even change tax laws, promote social justice or shape a kinder and gentler society.

One bill—which will surely repeat its previous introduction in the 106th Congress by then-chair of the House Banking committee and the chair of the House coinage subcommittee—bears reconsideration, and passage: recognition of the life’s work and accomplishments of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who surely changed the texture, complexity and general tenor of American society, perhaps more than any other individual.

H.R. 3633, a bill to authorize half dollar, dollar and \$5 gold pieces honoring the American civil rights leader, was introduced in the House in February 2000. In the following months, it obtained co-sponsors, but not sufficient to move the matter to the legislative approval needed to create a new coin.

The point can be argued. Franklin D. Roosevelt brought the nation out of the Great Depression, fought a war and created Social Security and a host of other programs that defined part of American political culture in the second half of the 20th century (after his death). Lyndon Johnson created a Great Society, Harry Truman a Square Deal, John F. Kennedy a New Frontier and, earlier, Woodrow Wilson made a world safe for democracy. There are also Ronald Reagan, who presided over the demise of the communist threat from the Soviet Union; Theodore Roosevelt, who launched America’s military greatness and internationalism; and even Herbert Hoover, a great humanitarian who solved the

issues of a starving Europe, much as Gen. George Marshall did a generation later. But in terms of historical perspective, which is what coinage of a nation should truly reflect, the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. transcend the work of presidents and academicians and cut across cultural lines. His life’s work ultimately affected the fabric of American society—its military policies, economic and social fabric, religious institutions and the intellectual development of a generation of Americans, and beyond.

His accomplishments were worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 (something he shared with Theodore Roosevelt, who won it in 1905), and there can be little doubt that the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott in the early 1950s led to a peaceful revolution and social justice for a whole class of citizens and a generation of Americans.

Like many who are termed heroes, Dr. King proved that he also had feet of clay, and in no small measure the private files maintained on him by the late J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, are responsible for the attacks on the King reputation and his legacy.

Born in 1939, the son of Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. (“Daddy” King), young Martin attended Morehouse College in Atlanta and Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. He received a Ph.D. in theology in 1955 and became pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery—the same year that other events were to grip the nation.

In December 1955, after Rosa Parks refused to obey Montgomery’s policy mandating segregation on buses, black residents launched a bus boycott and elected King as president of the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association. As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence.

His house was bombed, and he and other boycott leaders were tried in court and convicted on charges of conspiring to interfere with the bus company’s operations. But in December 1956, Montgomery’s buses were desegregated when the U.S. Supreme Court declared Alabama’s segregation laws unconstitutional.

In 1957 King and other black ministers founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. As SCLC president, King emphasized the goal of black voting rights when he spoke at the Lincoln Memorial during the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

It was in the 1963 March on Washington that he won his nonviolence spurs. On Aug. 28, 1963, his oratory attracted more than 250,000 protesters to Washington, D.C., where, speaking from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, King delivered his famous I Have a Dream speech.

“I have a dream,” he said, “that one day this nation will rise up, live out the true meaning of its creed: we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

During the year following the march, King’s renown as a nonviolent leader grew, and, in 1964, he received the Nobel Peace Prize. “Man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression and retaliation. The foundation of such a method is love,” he told the Swedish Academy.

King’s ability to achieve his objectives was also limited by the increasing resistance he encountered from national political leaders. When urban racial violence escalated, J. Edgar Hoover intensified his efforts to discredit King. King’s own criticism of American intervention in the Vietnam War soured his relations with the Johnson administration.

It was in the late winter or early spring of 1968 that Dr. King went to South Side Junior

High School in Rockville Centre, N.Y., a community of modest size (about 26,000 people) on Long Island’s south shore. There, I met him as he spoke one evening in the school auditorium; he was a remarkable speaker, and though I disagreed with him at the time in the way he criticized our south-east Asia conflict, I came away with a sense that he was a remarkable man—someone I was proud of as an American.

Not long afterward, he delivered his last speech during a bitter garbage collectors’ strike in Memphis. “We’ve got some difficult days ahead, but it really doesn’t matter with me now, because I’ve been to the mountain-top.” The following evening, on April 4, 1968, he was assassinated by James Earl Ray.

In 1986, King’s birthday, Jan. 15, became a federal holiday, placing him on par with several U.S. presidents. In the last session of Congress, Rep. James A.S. Leach, R-Iowa, and Spencer Bachus, R-Ala., were key sponsors of the King commemorative coin legislation. In the waning days of the session, Rep. Rush Holt, D-NJ., and Steve Rothman, D-N.J., signed on, bringing co-sponsors up to 138 members—not a majority in the 435-member House.

The real question is whether the 2003 date marking the 40th anniversary of the “I have a dream” speech is worthy of commemoration. I submit that a society that is unwilling to honor human dignity on its coinage is simply missing the boat and fails to understand the historical perspective of coinage, and how commemoratives like other coins stand for all time.

Don’t mistake these comments for suggesting that the coin will be a good seller; to the contrary, it probably will not be. Controversy does not work to increase sales. The Crispus Attucks Revolutionary War coin (with 500,000 pieces authorized) sold a disappointing 26,000 in uncirculated and 54,000 in proof.

But if the question is asked who had more impact on American society, Eunice Shriver and the Special Olympics or Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., there is simply no contest. In considering whether the U.S. Botanic Gardens’ 175th anniversary or the I Have a Dream speech has had a lasting impact on American society, the Lincoln Memorial address prevails.

We probably don’t want to go into a discussion of the merits of some of the other modern commemorative coins (38th anniversary of the Korean War, for example), but it seems clear enough that if the test is an accomplishment that stands for all time, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., warts and all, is worthy of numismatic commemoration.

Whether there will be a reintroduction and action in the 107th Congress remains to be seen. What is clear enough is that if 2003 is to be the year, time is growing short to allow for the creation, production and marketing of this distinctive and important commemorative product.

#### COLUMN ILLUMINATES NEED FOR CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Member wishes to commend to his colleagues Mr. Thomas J. Friedman’s editorial column, “One Nation, 3 Lessons,” which was published in



the April 13, 2001, edition of the *New York Times*. In the column, Mr. Friedman accurately describes the stabilizing and the destabilizing elements currently acting within the People's Republic of China (PRC) and prescribes steady, incremental U.S. engagement with the PRC as a means of encouraging China's growth into an open society, not into a cold war adversary.

As this body prepares to vote in the near future on renewing normal trade relations (NTR) with the PRC, this Member asks that his colleagues heed Mr. Friedman's advice to Bridges to China Everywhere Possible. Continuing NTR with the PRC, encouraging its accession to the WTO and other multilateral institutions as appropriate, engaging in dialogue about human rights concerns, and promoting democracy building and rule of law programs within the PRC are among the bridges Congress can and should immediately build.

#### ONE NATION, 3 LESSONS

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

So what are the lessons from this latest China-U.S. crisis? They are (1) When dealing with China, carry a big stick and a big dictionary. (2) This is an inherently unstable relationship. (3) Get used to it—it's going to be this way for a long time.

Let's start with Lesson 2, because it's the crux of the matter. We learn from this incident that the U.S.-China relationship has within it two highly stabilizing and two highly destabilizing elements, and the future will be shaped by the balance between them.

The two stabilizing elements are China's economic dependence on U.S. trade, technology transfers and the American market, and China's more general, but steady, integration into the world. When China's foreign minister declared that China was releasing

the U.S. surveillance plane's crew for "humanitarian reasons," I burst out laughing. One thing the Chinese are expert at is calculating their interests. And they had clearly calculated that dragging this affair on another day could imperil China's entry into the World Trade Organization, its \$100 billion in trade with the U.S., its application to be host to the 2008 Summer Olympics, its 54,000 students studying in American, etc. etc.

These things matter. They matter to a regime whose Communist ideology is largely defunct and whose only basis of legitimacy is its ability to keep incomes rising. And they matter deeply to the people of China, who see themselves as a rising power and want to be accepted as such. The more China is integrated with the global economy and international rules-based systems like the W.T.O., the more these will be a source of restraint on the regime.

But they are not foolproof, because these stabilizing elements in the relationship are counterbalanced by two highly destabilizing ones: the authoritarian character of the Chinese regime, and China's rising popular nationalism and unquenchable aspiration to absorb Taiwan into one China.

Authoritarian regimes, having little legitimacy, can almost never admit a mistake. That's why you need a big stick and big dictionary when dealing with them. The idea that a slow-moving, propeller-driven surveillance plane, flying on auto-pilot, rammed into a Chinese fighter jet is ludicrous. But since China's leaders lacked the self-confidence to admit this, the Bush team wisely found a way to apologize without really apologizing.

The same tools need to be applied to Taiwan. Taiwan's character—the fact that it is a country that has built itself in America's image, economically and politically—mandates that we defend it. We cannot shirk that responsibility. But Taiwan's history

and geography mandate that Taiwan find a way to accommodate with mainland China—without sacrificing its de facto independence or character. China has actually shown a lot of flexibility in proposing different formulas lately, and Taiwan needs to respond. Pass the dictionary.

We need to keep our eyes on the prize here, folks. Those voices in the U.S. now calling for America to "stick it to China" and to "teach them a lesson" sound as silly as the China People's Daily hectoring America. China is a unique problem. It represents one-fifth of humanity. It threatens us as much by its weaknesses as by its strengths. We may be doomed to a cold war with China, but it is not something we should court.

A cold war with Russia, a country that made tractors that were more valuable as scrap steel and TV's that blew up when you turned them on, was one thing. A cold war with one-fifth of humanity, with an economy growing at 10 percent a year, is another. At the same time, trying to collapse the Chinese regime overnight would produce a degree of chaos among one-fifth of the world's inhabitants that would affect everything from the air we breathe to the cost of the clothes we wear to the value of our currency.

Our strategy toward China needs to remain exactly as it was: Build bridges to China everywhere possible, because they have clearly become a source of restraint on the regime; and draw red lines everywhere necessary, because China's rising nationalism and insecure leadership can produce irrational behavior that overrides all other interests. Do this, and hope that over time China continues, as it slowly has been, becoming a more open, legalized, pluralistic society, with a government more responsive, and less threatening, to its people and neighbors. Lurching to any other extremes with China would be utterly, utterly foolhardy.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 7, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JUNE 8

11 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Government Reform Subcommittee on the District of Columbia to examine the post control board period regarding the District of Columbia government.  
2154, Rayburn Building

## JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine economic issues associated with the restructuring of energy industries.  
SD-342  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Neal A. McCaleb, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.  
SR-485

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the overview for fiscal year 2002 for the Army.  
SD-192

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council of Environmental Quality.  
SD-138

Judiciary  
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine racial and geographic disparities in the federal death penalty system.  
SD-226

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Roger Walton Ferguson, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.  
SD-538

10:15 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the current situation in Macedonia and the Balkans.  
SD-419

## JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
SD-342

## JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine the growing problem of cross border fraud, which poses a threat to all American consumers but disproportionately affects the elderly. The focus will be on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and will explore what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
SD-342

Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
SD-342

## JUNE 19

10 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to receive the goals and priorities of the member tribes of the Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes/Inter-tribal Bison Cooperative for the 107th Congress.  
Room to be announced

## JUNE 20

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
SD-138

## JUNE 21

10 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine Native American Program initiatives.  
SR-485

## JUNE 26

10:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to receive the goals and priorities of the Great Plains Tribes for the 107th Congress.  
SR-485

## CANCELLATIONS

## JUNE 14

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the implementation of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program and to examine efforts to extend or make the program permanent.  
SD-354